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Regd. No. B 1065 Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 174 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 24, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT
INDIAN MERCANTILE
INSC. CO., LTD.
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Sir PHEROZESHAH MEHTA RD., BOMBAY 1.

Congress Offer To Huq Ministry

Prepared To Join Deadlock Over Politicals

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO VICEROY

Nation-Wide Anxiety For Bengal Prisoners On Hunger-Strike

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PATNA, July 23.

A sporting offer to the Bengal Ministry of Congress help may be given by raising the question of the release of political prisoners as an All-India issue in case the Bengal Ministry finds any obstacle on part of the Governor or Clive Street in the way of release of politicals and if the Ministry is prepared to assert the Constitutional right of a popular Ministry as did those of Bihar and the United Provinces by fighting out the issue even through the creation of a constitutional deadlock in Bengal by offering to resign.

It is stated that the Congress President is in touch with Mahatma Gandhi who, it is understood, has already communicated with the Viceroy over the danger of popular unheaval in the delay over the release of politicals whose hunger-strike for the last 24 days is causing grave anxiety all over India.

BENGAL CABINET'S DILEMMA

It is stated here that the Congress offer is the context of the Congress President's letter to the Bengal Premier over question of the release of politicals who are on hunger-strike for last 24 days sent through the Secretary. All-India political Prisoners Release Society.

This offer it is reported is in view of the recent reported hint of Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister of Bengal, that the Governor the Europeans on whose support the Ministry has been maintaining its power, might interfere if it chose to release the politicals at one stroke. Sir Nazimuddin is further reported to have said that the Bengal Ministry's position being insecure, it was not prepared to risk a constitutional fight with the Governor and the Europeans, because if they resigned others might just step into power.

The Congress offer, political circles believe, would at once expose who stood against the release of politicals the Governor or the Ministry. If the Ministry accepts the Congress offer and creates a constitutional deadlock by offering to resign then it would prove its 'bona fides.' It would then be a direct fight between popular will be represented by the Bengal Ministry and British resistance through the Governor and the Europeans. It would become an All-India issue a fight between the Indian people and British Imperialism would ensue.

Political circles hold that the Congress has only two ways to force the issue of the release of political prisoners: one is by organising public opinion and the second way is bringing pressure on Simla. But constitutional Pandits opine that no All-India Constitutional crisis can be created, unless the Bengal Ministry itself creates a constitutional deadlock, for that would amount to interference in the autonomy of a province by other provinces. The question could be made an All-India issue only if the Bengal Ministry itself made it a fight between India's popular will and British resistance.

It is reported that Sir Nazimuddin has left for Dacca to discuss the situation with the Governor.

This offer of the Congress has put the Bengal Ministry in the horns of a dilemma.

MAHATMA'S WIRE TO SARAT BOSE

CALCUTTA, July 23.

On receipt of a telegram from Mahatma Gandhi expressing his concern about the hunger-striking prisoners in Calcutta jails Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, leader of the Opposition in Bengal Assembly called on Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, last night and had a long talk with him regarding the hunger-strike situation.

Mahatma Gandhi, it is understood, has asked Mr. Bose to exert all his influence to persuade the prisoners to give up hunger-strike and has also offered to send Mr. Mahadev Desai, his Secretary, to Calcutta if his services were required in this connection.

It is understood that Mr. Bose will meet Sir Nazimuddin in the course of the day and mal later visit the hunger-striking prisoners in the jails.—A.P.

LET PUBLIC OPINION ASSERT ITSELF

Satish Das Gupta On Hunger-strike Of Prisoners

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Mr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta, of Khadi Pratisthan, writing under the caption "Political Prisoners on hunger-strike" in this week's 'Rashtravani,' says, "The political prisoners after long and patient waiting have now found it unbearable to remain in jail and have taken to hunger-strike. It is unfortunate that they should have taken the step as Gandhiji's advice to them was not to take this extreme step.

MINISTERS' DUTY.

"Their imprisonment can terminate at the will of the Ministers. But the Ministers won't set them free. The cult of violence for attainment of independence has been abandoned by them. Those who have been released have proved that the Government is quite safe from them. There is absolutely no justification for keeping them in prison any longer. The Ministerial attitude is inexplicable and is to be condemned. If the Ministers have no fear from them, why should they keep them confined? Justice demands that they should be set free. After the hunger-strike the Minister-in-charge has not relaxed his stiff attitude. People had given power to them and they have proved unworthy of their position of trust by going against popular will.

TIME LIMIT.

"This Ministry should go. What the Ministry thinks does not concern us now, but how to save the lives of these young men is the question. The agitation for their release should grow more and more in volume. But there is a time limit to which the starving men can struggle on.

"It would be proper if the prisoners will give up the strike and let the public opinion do what it can to get them released.

"It would be proper if the prisoners will give up the strike and let the public opinion do what it can to get them released.

"If the Ministry in Bengal had recommended release and the Governor had stood in the way, the course would have been easier. A ministerial crisis in Bengal and over all India could be thought of. But if popular ministries in a province fail to do their duty it then becomes a matter for the people of the province to remove the Ministers. The Bihar Minister, for example, cannot tell the Bihar Governor that they are going to resign because the Bengal Ministers are not carrying out the popular will. The situation is therefore, difficult and the province has got to bring forth all its strength to force the hands of the Ministers."—A. P.

"OVER-EATING IS HIGH TREASON..."

(SPECIAL FOR "THE CHRONICLE").

Hindu-Muslim Unity Greatest Mission Of My Life

'Without It, India Cannot Attain Freedom,' Says Gandhiji

Tribute To 'Frontier Gandhi': Emulation Of His Work Urged

ABBOTTABAD, July 23.

"Without Hindu-Muslim unity, India could not attain freedom" declared Gandhiji, addressing a huge public meeting, this evening. He said that some people held the opinion that if he endeavoured, he could bring about unity between the communities, but, added Gandhiji, those who had worked in close co-operation with him knew that it was beyond his power to achieve it.

GREATEST MISSION OF HIS LIFE.

Continuing Gandhiji said that his greatest mission of life was Hindu-Muslim unity, in the absence of which complete freedom was impossible. He had been tackling this problem for several years, but regretted that his efforts so far had proved abortive. However, he hoped that if Providence wished, then alone would he be able to achieve the long-cherished objective.

Alluding to Civil Disobedience, Gandhiji said that 30 crores of peoples living in India could make it a success provided there was unity and understanding between them.

TRIBUTE TO 'FRONTIER GANDHI.'

Referring to the alleged dissensions in the Frontier Congress, Gandhiji said it greatly pained him to find that the poison of disunity and suspicion, as in other provinces, had also crept into the Frontier. He advised them to be aware of the impending catastrophe which would overwhelm them if they failed to work in collaboration.

He paid tribute to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, and expressed the opinion that his word should be law for them, and if they emulated him they would be setting an example of service and truthfulness for other provinces of India.—A. P.

Mongol-Soviet Troops Rout Japanese

THREE SOVIET AND 14 JAPANESE 'PLANES SHOT DOWN

Battalion Of Japanese Infantry Annihilated

MOSCOW, July 23.

A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE MONGOL-SOVIET HEADQUARTERS CLAIMS THAT A BATTLION OF JAPANESE INFANTRY WAS ANNIHILATED BY MONGOL-SOVIET TROOPS IN A BATTLE ON JULY 12 IN LAKE BUIRNOR AREA.

OVER A HUNDRED JAPANESE WERE KILLED. MONGOL-SOVIET TROOPS SUFFERED INSIGNIFICANT CASUALTIES.

IT IS ALSO CLAIMED THAT IN A BIG AIR-BATTLE ON FRIDAY IN WHICH 120 JAPANESE AND A HUNDRED MONGOL-SOVIET PLANES PARTICIPATED, 14 JAPANESE MACHINES WERE SHOT DOWN FOR THE LOSS OF THREE MONGOL-SOVIET PLANES.

THE ENGAGEMENT WAS FOUGHT OVER MONGOL TERRITORY.—REUTER.

SOVIET KEEPS UP BOMBARDMENT

Fighting On Manchu Border

TOKIO, July 23.

Fighting continues on the border between Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia, according to a field dispatch from Hsinking which states that the Soviet and Outer Mongolian artillery is keeping up the bombardment of Japanese and Manchurian forces which continued from dawn to dusk. It is added that Japanese and Manchurian forces are standing by.—Reuter.

Anglo-Japanese Talks

Round Table Conference Opens To-day

TOKIO, July 23

The Anglo-Japanese Round Table Conference on the Tientsin issue will open at the official residence of Mr. Arita, to-morrow morning, reports the Domei Agency, following the reported signature to yesterday's agreement.

The principal delegates are: Sir Robert Craigie, Japanese Minister-at-Large in China, Mr. Sotomat Sukatoh, and the British and Japanese Consuls in Tientsin, assisted by four representatives of Japanese military authorities on the spot and the British military attache in Tokio.

Mr. Arita will be present, if necessary.

JAPANESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES' RESERVE

In the meantime a Peking dispatch shows that a reserved attitude is being observed by the Japanese military authorities in North-China on the success of the conversations.

Reserve is reflected in a comment by the "Hochishimbun," the organ of the Japanese army, which declares that the fundamental

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1)

INDIAN ARTIST TO BROADCAST FROM ROME

BOMBAY, July 23.

Mr. Y. K. Shukla of the J. J. School of Arts in Bombay, who has passed the higher course of studies at the Royal Italian Academy of Fine Arts, Rome, will speak from the EIAR Radio Station, Rome, on July 30 and August 13 on his sojourn in Italy and on the affinity between Italian and Indian Art.

The talk will be in Gujerati and will be broadcast during the regular programme of the EIAR for the Middle and Near East at hours 20.45 local time on short-wave 2 RO—4 metres 25.40 and 2 RO—6 metres 19.61.—United Press.

EXCESSIVE WEAKNESS FORCIBLE FEEDNIG

Plight Of Hunger-Striker In Alipore Jail

CALCUTTA, July 22.

THE CONDITION OF MR. FANIDAS GUPTA, ONE OF THE POLITICALS ON HUNGER-STRIKE IN THE ALIPORE CENTRAL JAIL IS PRECARIOUS ACCORDING TO A BULLETIN ISSUED BY THE POLITICAL FRISONERS RELEASE SUB-COMMITTEE. HIS TEMPERATURE IS 103 DEGREES WITH PULSE BEATING 118. THERE IS PAIN ON BOTH SIDES OF HIS STOMACH.

HE REFUSED TO TAKE EN MEDICINE INSPITE OF REPEATED REQUESTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE JAIL AS NO ASSURANCE OF RELEASE WAS FORTHCOMING.

DUE TO EXCESSIVE WEAKNESS HE COULD NOT BE FORCIBLY FED.—UNITED PRESS.

RAJEN BABU-MAHATMA COMMUNICATIONS

First-hand Information For Congress President

CALCUTTA, July 23.

It is understood that Babu Rajendra Prasad is communicating with Mahatma Gandhi regarding the hunger-strike by the political prisoners in the Alipore and Dum Dum Central Jails.

As the Rashtrapati wants to acquaint himself with the latest position regarding the attitude of the Bengal Ministry and also of the hunger-strikers from a person who is in direct touch with both, Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, who interviewed the Ministers and the hunger-strikers on several occasions, is proceeding to-night to Jharia to meet the Rashtrapati there.—United Press.

DEBARS

BOARD OF CRICKET CONTROL MEETING

See Page 10

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO SARAT

CALCUTTA, July 22.

The "United Press" is informed that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose has received a telegram from Mahatma Gandhi requesting the former to pursuade the hunger-striking prisoners in the Dum Dum and Alipore Central jails to break their fast so that the situation may improve, facilitating their release.—United Press.

ANGLO-SOVIET DISCUSSIONS

MOSCOW, July 23

A meeting is being held in the Kremlin, this afternoon, on the basis of the latest Anglo-French onstructions sent on July 21.—Reuter.

Hecklers' Attempt To Rush Hall Frustrated

Indian Labourers In London Plead For United Front In National Movement Of India

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 23.

OVER 350 INDIAN SEAMEN, PEDLARS, HAWKERS AND CINE-ARTISTS ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE AT EAST END TO-DAY, UNDER A GERMAN SHIP. SJT. AFTABALI SPOKE IN THE MORNING AND SJT. NIMBKAR IN THE AFTERNOON.

YESTERDAY'S HECKLERS WERE REFUSED MISSION TO-DAY. THEY, THEREFORE, MADE REPEATED EFFORTS QUITE LIKE GOONDA TO RUSH THE HALL, BUT THEY FAILED MISERABLY, AS THE DELEGATES UNITED IN TURNING THEM OUT OF THE CONFERENCE.

A SERIES OF RESOLUTION WERE THEN PASSED AFFECTING WAGES CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

A FURTHER RESOLUTION URGING FOR A UNITED FRONT OF ALL FORCES IN THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT OF INDIA TO OVERTHROW IMPERRIALISM WAS PASSED.

RAJEN BABU TAKES ACTION

Delhi P. C. C. Officials Asked To Explain

RANCHI, July 23.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has written to the President and Vice-President of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee with reference to the part they took in the meeting held on July 9 protesting against the All-India Congress Committee resolutions.

It is understood that the letters are similar to those written to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.—United Press.

MR C. R. ATTLEE LEAVES NURSING HOME.

LONDON, July 23.

Mr. C. R. Attlee has left the nursing home. It is not expected that he will return to the House of Commons, until after the summer recess.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

22. PERSONAL

My Dear Bholanath, Please see me or write to me for your own benefit. Keshav Pradhan, 36, S. P. College Hostel, Poona. (12064)

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted immediately an experienced operator for the Touring Cinema. Apply stating qualifications and minimum salary to: Shree Ganesh Touring Talkies, Gadarwara. (12058)

Wanted an experienced graduate, proficient in English for High School in Kathiawar. Pay Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100. B. T. preferable. Apply with copies of testimonials, care of Box No. 674, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited for recruitment of Physicians and Surgeons on the Honorary staff in the Bhabha Hospital, Kurla, which should be addressed to the President, Kurla Municipality, Kurla, stating age, qualifications and previous experience. (675)

A career for the rising generation in India. The Automobile industry is making tremendous strides throughout India and offers unlimited scope and prospects for properly trained and practical young gentlemen. Call or write for Prospectus: French Motor Car Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay, 4. (358B)

Wanted qualified Agriculturist, experienced in Sugar cane cultivation on modern lines both by mechanical and animal power, capable of holding responsibility of managing farms of about a thousand acres in Bengal. Apply with terms and testimonials to Gopalpur Agricultural Farm Ltd., Gopalpur P. Distt. Rajshahi, E.B. Rly. (649)

Applications are invited for the post of the Head Master Mahabat Madressa High School, Junagadh. Salary Rs. 200—10—350. Higher initial salary may be given to a really competent and deserving candidate. Service pensionable. Experience in teaching, foreign or Indian degree or diploma in Education, knowledge of Gujarati, age, personality, etc., will be chiefly considered. The appointment will be on probation in the first instance. Only Muslims need apply. Applications with full particulars will be received up to 15th August, 1939, by I. H. M. Abrahani, Esqr., B.A., Chief Educational Officer, Junagadh State, Junagadh. (654)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

M. T. B. College, Surat—Wanted a demonstrator. Must be B.Sc. with Principal Physics. Apply before 25th July stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected to the Principal. (621)

Wanted. Applications are invited for the post of an Assistant Secretary in the grade of 60—2—80. Only those who are well qualified and experienced in responsible Municipal work need apply with copies of their testimonials before 5-8-1939 to Mr. Jethalal P Parekh, President, Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality. (666)

Wanted a Boiler Shop Foreman with at least ten years' practical experience as a Boiler-maker and Mistry in any Structural Engineering Works or Dock Yard, must be able to work from Drawings and control labour. Starting salary Rs. 95 p.m. in the grade of Rs. 95—5—125. The man selected will be on six months' probation subject to confirmation. Apply to Box No. 643, "Bombay Chronicle" on or before Thursday the 10th day of August 1939, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned). (643)

62. TO BE LET

Airy single and double rooms in noiseless locality, moderate rent, with all comforts. Tardeo, Ganjawalla Buildings. (12062)

68. FLATS TO LET

Swastik House, opposite Pathe Cinema. Two Decent Flats. Rent First Floor 55. Fourth 90. Telephone 26968. (12055)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

U. P. Poultry Association, Lucknow—Poultry training classes. The session for training commences from 15th of August, 1939. For full particulars and free Prospectus apply to the Poultry Expert and Secretary. (634)

Civil Engineer—Indian, 36, brilliant career in theoretical, practical work in Europe, America, Africa, desires to return to India. Knows well English, French, German, Portuguese. Speaks, understands Hindustani, Spanish, Italian. Seeks responsible position in building enterprise, technical college. Will send "curriculum vitae" and credentials to those interested. Box No. 537, "Bombay Chronicle."

Admissions are now open for Courses in Radio and Electrical Engineering and Wireless Telegraphy. Efficient training both in Theory and Practice. Paying careers. Short Courses. Moderate fees. Library and gymkhana facilities. For fully illustrated Prospectus apply: Khalsa College, Bombay Technical Institute, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay No. 19. (10937)

Learn Pitman's, Sloan or Boyd Shorthand by Post. Practical training. Low cost. Diplomas awarded. Booklets free. International Correspondence College, Cocanada. (12048)

164. FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Persian Taught. An honours in Persian is open for tuition. Those desirous may apply Box No. 12060, "Bombay Chronicle".

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Right Contraceptive Jelly and Sexus Paste prevent conception; Gelotube prevents venereal disease. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (11847)

318. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Plots For Sale At Hardwar.—Gurukula University, Kangri, offers for sale beautiful plots on Kankhal-Mayapur-Hardwar Road. These are the only available plots in Hardwar now. Main road on one side, Ganges canal on the other. Medway between Kankhal and Hardwar. Har-ki-Paudi 15 minutes walk. Three plots sold at approximately Rs. 1/8 per square feet. Apply for lay out plan to Prof. Satyavrata, Governor, Gurukula Kangri Distt. Saharanpur. (12049)

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

The most Popular Kulu Apples and Pears a Selection now in full bearing. Available 11 lbs' basket Rs. 5/8-. By Rail 8, 14, 20, 30 and 40 lbs for Rs. 3/6-, 6/4-, 8/4-, 11/4- and 14/4- respectively all inclusive. Tele:—'Garh Bajaura'. Superintendent, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Bajaura (Kulu, Pb.). (1200)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the candidates, who have been allowed to appear for the Competitive Examination for recruitment to the Municipal Clerical and Subordinate Services that the Competitive Examination will be held on MONDAY, the 7th to THURSDAY, the 10th August, 1939, in the St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Fort. There will be one paper on each day, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. (B.T.). Candidates should be present at the place of the examination 10 minutes before the commencement of the examination and take their seats according to their numbers.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay
19th July, 1939.

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE,
PAREL, BOMBAY (12).

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of chemicals, apparatus, stains, museum jars, etc., for the year 1939-40.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered in the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 28th August, 1939. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes superscribed as "Tenders for the supply of chemicals apparatus, etc., to the Seth G. S. Medical College."

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, Seth G. S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 3 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general and special directions published with the tender.

(Sd.) JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.
M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond).
DEAN.

22nd July, 1939.

678.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHOGILAL CHHAGANLAL alias BHOGILAL CHHUGANLAL alias BHOGILAL CHHAGANLAL SHAH alias BHOGILAL CHHAGANLAL VANDHAVALA, late of Bombay, Modh Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, late a Muccadum, who at the time of his death, resided at Behari Bag, 3rd Bhoiwada, without the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

MANIBAI, widow of Bhogilal Chhaganlal and sole executrix, named in the Will of the deceased of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Behari Bag, 3rd Bhoiwada, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness ROBERT STONEHOUSE BROOMFIELD, Esqr., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 21st day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 21st day of July, 1939.

Messrs VRAJLAL AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

(673)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Legal Notices

SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF MASJID BUNDER ROAD AND NARAYAN DHURU STREET.

OFFERS ARE INVITED on behalf of our clients (hereinafter referred to as the Vendors) for purchase of the above property. It was constructed in or about the year 1922 by the Company. The building now consists of a basement ground and five upper floors and is centrally situated in one of the busiest localities at the junction of Masjid Bunder Road and Narayan Dhuru Street. It fetches a monthly rent of Rs. 1140 when fully occupied.

The land admeasures 303.60 square yards or thereabouts and is free-hold.

Every offer for purchase must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 2,000 (Rupees two thousand only) and sent to the Vendors' Attorneys. If the offer is accepted the amount will be retained as part of earnest money which is fixed at Rs. 10,000 and the offerer will pay on such acceptance the balance of Rs. 8,000 to make up the amount of earnest; if the offer is not accepted the deposit of Rs. 2,000 will be returned without interest.

The Vendors will make out a marketable title free from reasonable doubt. If the purchase is not completed by reason of any defect in title, the offerer will not be entitled to any damages, but he will be entitled to return of the earnest money without interest.

The purchase must be completed within one month from the date of Acceptance of the offer.

All outgoings will be apportioned.

The purchaser will bear his costs of and incidental to the Conveyance including stamp and registration charges and all out-of-pocket expenses.

The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest offer.

The Vendors will bear their own costs.

Dated the 20th day of July 1939.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Vendors' Attorneys.
14K, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
668.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1716 of 1928.

DAYALDAS KHUSHIRAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) AIDAN JESSIRAM and (2.) BULLIDAN JESSIRAM, Both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, carrying business in the name and style of Messrs. Aidan Bulidan in Bombay and at present residing at Phalodi outside the Jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court ..... Defendants.

To

(1) AIDAN JESSIRAM.

The 1st Defendant abovenamed.

Notice under O.XXI, r. 22 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI, r. 22 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by Advocate (O.S.) or attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 1st day of September, 1939, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why the Decree pronounced against you on the 26th day of September, 1928, in the above suit should not be executed against you.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1938.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 28th day of June, 1939.

Messrs. DESAI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

671.

Auction Sales

AN IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at 6th Kamatipura Street, Bombay, with Quit and Ground land, admeasuring about 46.34 Sq. Yds. bearing Collector's New No. 10594, New Survey No. 6198 and Cadastral Survey No. 636 of Byculla Division and Municipal E Ward No. 1508 and Street Nos. 13 and 15, New Street No. 10 will be sold by Public Auction on Monday the 31st July, 1939, at 4-30 P.M. on the premises of the property, under instructions from Messrs. Solomon & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Prabhakar Nana Rajooji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Ramchandra Dhondoo, Luxmon Dhondoo and Changoonabai, widow of Dhondoo Dewoo.

Full particulars and conditions of sale from the abovenamed attorneys, Spinner Building, Tamarind Lane, or from the undersigned auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

PATHE

Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SAGAR'S TRIUMPH

THE ONLY WAY

10TH WEEK
WED. 26TH JULY
ZANANA SHOW
at 1 p. m.

IT'S GREAT BOX-OFFICE-CRASHER!
Shree RANJIT'S Colossal Hit:

SANT TULSIDAS

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PAGNIS, VASANTI, LEELA CHITNIS
FIFTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Time: Daily: 4, 7, & 10 p.m.

HISTORY'S MOST GALLANT HERO!
Watch for his arrival in TOWN!

POONA IS TALKING OF NOTHING ELSE!
HUNS PICTURES'
'A Bottle of Brandy'
11TH WEEK
At
MAJESTIC
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
WEEK-END MATINEES AT 1-45

THE GRANDEST EMOTIONAL DRAMA EVER FILMED!

MY EYES
(MERI ANKHE)
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RANJIT STUDIOS
Supreme Pictures' First Hit with KHURSHID, SITARA, MAZHAR, ISHWARLAL
2ND WEEK AT
WEST END
4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

LAND REVENUE AGITATION IN BERAR

Biyani Opposes Formation Of New Organization

(From Our Correspondent.)

AKOLA, July 21.

The unjust enhancement, during the period of 1924-28 of land revenue in seven taluqs of west Berar has been the vital question for which under the auspices of the V. P. C. C., whirlwind agitation was carried under the Rao regime. The question is still in the hands of the Vadharbha Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. P. B Gole and others from Akola have now issued hand-bills inviting the public to attend a meeting convened on the 23rd instant to consider the question of the unjust enhancement of Land Revenue in these seven taluqs in west Berar. The representative of the "Matri-bhumi" Akola, interviewed Mr. Brijlalji Biyani in this connection in the course of which Mr. Biyani said:—

"My friend and colleague in Congress work, Shri L. S. Marathe, one of the signatories of the hand-bill had met me long before it was issued. He pressed me to be one of the signatories, on which I told him that the V. P. C. C. has taken up the question for the last three years and is trying to solve it with all its might. Hence I do not approve of starting a fresh organization and could not accept Mr. Marathe's suggestion. The question which is being tackled by the P. C. C. should require no fresh organization; the prominent Congress workers at least should not promote such organizations. It will be an anomalous position, if the same individual allows himself simultaneously to be a member of two organizations working for an identical cause. It would be difficult problem for him if such two organizations chalk out different programmes or resolve to take different lines of action: which of the two organizations should he follow? I have adopted this principle that I should work through the Congress organization above. Thus I cannot join any other organization.

It is wrong to suppose that the P. C. C. will not launch satyagraha for the proper cause at a proper time. No Congressman should lose faith in his own organisation If he betrays oscillating faith the organizational strength of the Congress is bound to lessen. It will be impossible for the Congress to fight for the cause of freedom on the strength of a wavering membership. A member who has no faith in his own organization should resign his membership at once."

INDIA GOVT.'S AGENT IN BURMA

SIMLA, July 23.

Mr. R. H. Hutchings, I.C.S., has been appointed by the Government of India as their agent in Burma.—United Press.

SAGAR'S HIGH CLASS SOCIAL!

Sadhana

SHOBHANA SAMARTH, BIBBO
PREM ADIB & HARISH
Directed by:
V. C. DESAI & M. THAKORE
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IMPERIAL
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3rd Week

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Director—HOMI WADIA
Featuring:
Fearless NADIA, JOHN CAVAS SAYANI, ETC.
LAMINGTON
DAILY: 4-45, 7-30 & 10-15 P.M.

Our Rangoon Letter

Immigration Committee Appointed

Merchant From Bombay To Represent Indians

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

The personnel of the commission of inquiry into the question of Indian immigration into Burma has now been completed and the commission as constituted will have the Hon'ble Mr. James Baxter, the Financial Adviser to the Governor of Burma, as the Commissioner with two Assessors namely U Tin Tut M.A.I.C.S. Barrister the Finance Secretary and Mr. Ratilal Desai. The Burmese press and the public is satisfied with the composition of the commission as the Commissioner is a pro-Burman and is on pleasing terms with the Finance Secretary but the appointment of the Indian assessor has not received well by the Indian community. The anticipation by the Indians was that the Indian assessor will either be a member of the Burma Legislature or a prominent man who has intimate knowledge of the Indian labour problem and has fully identified himself with the Indian labour in Burma. But the Ministry, it is stated, selected Mr. Desai as the Ministry wanted a person not directly connected with the Labour nor who has hailed from the two provinces, Bengal and Madras, which supply the majority of the Indian labour to Burma. Such a selection in the opinion of the Ministry will result in a fair decision, otherwise there will be a bias on one side or the other.

Mr. Desai who hails from Bombay Presidency, is a prominent Diamond merchant in Rangoon. He is also the Vice-President of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce, Vice-President of the Burma Congress Committee, one of the Port Commissioners, a Director of the Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India and he is also connected with various organisations. On return from U Tin Tut from India the commission will commence its work and the main task of the commission is to find out the volume of India labour, to what extent they are employed and to what extent they could be replaced by the Burmese labour and to find out other datas with a view to decide on what form and to what extent the restriction of Indian immigration is necessary in Burma.

PROF. RANGA IN BURMA.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central), arrived here on Wednesday last with his wife and Secretary on a short visit to Burma to preside over the Labour Conference which will be held in the Jubilee Hall in Rangoon on July 22 and 23. The labourers gathered in thousands at the wharf and gave him a warm reception and a number of addresses were presented to him after he was taken in a mile long procession shouting various slogans. A small section of the Burmese labour also participated in the reception and in presentation of address. Dr. Thein Maung ex-M.L.A. formerly Commerce Minister was also present at the wharf as the Professor and his wife are the guests of Dr. Thein Maung during his stay in Rangoon.

Prof. Ranga who has come here for the first time has been busy in studying not only the labour problems but also otner questions affecting the Indians in Burma, and in India. He has been interviewing the prominent persons, both Burmans and Indians, to have exchange of talks and gather opinions on the outstanding questions. He has undertaken ten days tour in the country to see the country side and to study the peasant conditions and labour situation and his itinerary includes the oilfields area which was recently source of labour troubles in Burma. He intends to leave Rangoon on July 24 sailing for Calcutta by the B. I. boat. A union of Indo-Burmese labour and an united front by the Indians and Burmans against Imperialism are the two objects for which Prof. is concentrating his talks in this country.

DR. MAUNG SET'S FAREWELL.

The Mayor and the Councillors of the Rangoon Corporation held a farewell dinner in honour of Dr. Maung Set, Commissioner of the Corporation, on Saturday night at the Banqueting Hall in the Corporation. There was a large and distinguished gathering including representatives of all communities resident in the city and some of the high officials.

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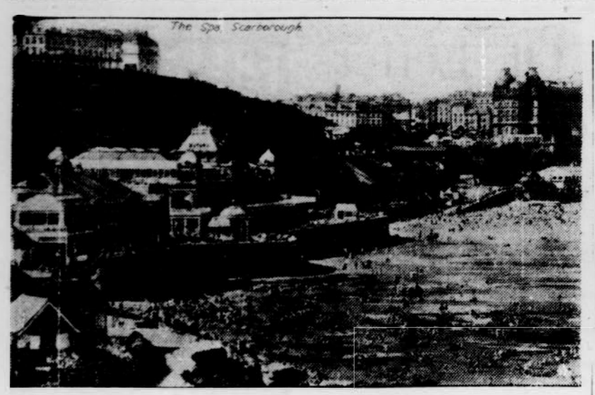

The Spa at Scarborough (England) where the World Health Congress was held from July 3rd to 8th, Earl Harewood presiding. The Bombay Municipal Corporation was represented by Mr. R. S. Nimbkar.

Mr. F. E. James, M.L.A., addressing a meeting at the Green's on Indians Overseas.

Rural Development Boards For More Districts

Personnel Announced For Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Satara, West Khandesh And Kaira

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay, in continuation of the policy already announced, has sanctioned the establishment of District Rural Development Boards for Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Satara, West Khandesh and Kaira districts consisting of the following officials and non-officials for a period of two years:—

Belgaum

OFFICIALS

1. The Collector. 2. The Prant Officers. 3. The Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle. 4. The Assistant Registrar and Rural Development Officer, Belgaum Division. 5. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division. 6. The Marketing Officer (when appointed).

NON-OFFICIALS

1. The President, District Local Board, Belgaum. 2. The Chairman, District School Board, Belgaum. 3. The Chairman, Belgaum District Central Co-operative Bank. 4. Mr. Gangadharrao B. Deshpande, Belgaum. 5. Rao Saheb V. V. Shirgaonkar, Belgaum. 6. Mr. G. N. Ghodgeri, Gokak. 7. Mr. A. B. Mithare, B.A., LL.B., Chikodi. 8. Mr. B. B. Potdar, LL.B., M.L.C., Belgaum. 9. Mr. G. T. Patil, Belgaum. 10. Mr. Shrirang Kamat, Bail-Hongal. 11. Mr. D. R. Thakur, Belgaum. 12. Mr. Pundlikji Tammaji Kathgade, Belgaum. 13. Mr. A. A. Gheewale, M.L.A., Pachhapur. 14. Mr. Khadirsaheb Sheikh, Hukeri. 15. Mr. Anantrao Katkol, Nipani. 16. Mr. Satyagauda Satgauda Patil, Sankeshwar. 17. Mr. Khemajirao Godse, Belgaum. 18. Mr. Basappa Argavi, Nandgurd (Khanapur). 19. Mr. Shivangauda Patil, Gejpatti (Belgaum). 20. Mr. Balkrishna Yemaji Deshpande, Hukeri.

Bijapur

OFFICIALS.

1. The Collector (ex-officio Chairman). 2. The Prant Officers. 3. The Assistant Registrar and Rural Development Officer in charge of Bijapur district. 4. The Marketing Officer (when appointed).

NON-OFFICIALS.

1. The President, District Local Board, Bijapur. 2. The Chairman, District School Board, Bijapur. 3. The Chairman, Bijapur District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited. 4. Mr. Hanmantrao S. Kaujalgi, B.A., LL.B., Bijapur. 5. Mr. Alisaheb Nabisaheb Ilkal, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Bijapur. 6. Mr. Chanbasappa Ambli, Bijapur. 7. Mr. B. K. Chaudhari, Bijapur. 8. Mr. Maganlal Shah, B.E., Indi. 9. Mr. R. S. Kale, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Bijapur. 10. Mr. R. H. Mudkavi, B.A., LL.B., Bijapur. 11. Mr. K. R. Rao, B.A., LL.B., Bijapur. 12. Mr. S. T. Patil, M.L.A., Bijapur. 13. Mr. S. K. Kanthi, B.A., LL.B., Bagalkot. 14. Mr. S. S. Sakri, B.A., Bagalkot. 15. Rao Saheb P. G. Halkatti, B.A., LL.B., Bijapur. 16. Mr. G. S. Sajjan, B.A., LL.B., Bijapur, 17. Mr. P. G. Sidhanti, B.A., LL.B., Bijapur.

Dharwar

OFFICIALS

1. The Collector (ex-officio Chairman). 2. The Prant Officers. 3. The Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur-Dharwar Division. 4. The Assistant Registrar and Rural Development Officer, Dharwar Division. 5. The Marketing Officer (when appointed).

NON-OFFICIALS

1. The President, District Local Board, Dharwar. 2. The Chairman, District School Board, Dharwar. 3. The Chairman, Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, Dharwar. 4. Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, M.A., LL.B., Dharwar. 5. Mr. S. B Betigeri, LLB. Marewad (taluka Dharwar). 6. Khan Saheb M. A. Khudawand, Navalgund. 7. Mr. T. T. Mudaraddi, Dharwar. 8. Mr. Anandappa Doddameti, M.L.A., Jakli (taluka Ron). 9. Mr. V. T. Magadi, Hosratti. 10. Mr. J. P. Naik, B.A., Uppinbetigeri. 11. Mr. K. P. Patil, B.A., Byadgi. 12. Mr. G. V. Hallikeri, Hosritti. 13. Khan Bahadur Nizamuddin Saheb, Ranebennur. 14. Mr. S. B. Hiremath, Haveri taluka. 15. Mr. B. C. Patil, B.A., Kalghatgi taluka. 16. Mr. Kareyappa Yaresimi Sangur, Haveri taluka. 17. Mr. Siddapur Sindhur, Hangal taluka. 18. Mr. D. V. Sambrani, Dharwar. 19. Mr. Tippansastri Kalli, Gadag. 20. Mr. K. B. Dundur, B.A., LL.B., Hubli. 21. Mr. Mahadevappa Kambli, Dharwar. 22. Mrs. Amblabi S. Belgaumkar.

Satara

OFFICIALS

1. The Collector (ex-officio Chairman). 2. The Prant Officers. 3. The Assistant Registrar and Rural Development Officer, Satara Division. 4. The Marketing Officer (when appointed).

NON-OFFICIALS

1. The President, District Local Board, Satara. 2. The Chairman, District School Board, Satara. 3. The Senior Inspector of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited, in charge of Satara District. 4. Sardar B. R. Patankar, Patan, taluka Walwa. 5. Mr. M. B. Hussin, M.A. (Cantab), Panchgani. 6. Mr. Ismail Mahomedsaheb Mulla, Satara. 7. Mr. Ramchandra Manohar Nalavde, Satara. 8. Mr. Laxman Babaji Ehingardive, Satara. 9. Mr. Bhaurao Payagonda Patil, Satara. 10. Mr. G. B. Kapale, Borgaon, Taluka Walwa. 11. Mr. Keshavrao Vishram Vichare, Padli. 12. Mr. Shankarrao Abaji Bogar, Yellur. 13 Mr. Baburao Gokhale, B.A., Karad. 14. Mr. R. N. Rajadnya, Aitwde-Khurd, taluka Walwa. 15. Mr. Bhaurao Dada Kadale, Dudgaon. 16. Mr. D. K. Gosavi, Satara. 17. Mr. Kashinath Rajaram Deshmukh, Karad.

West Khandesh

OFFICIALS

1. The Collector (ex-officio Chairman). 2. The Prant Officers. 3. The Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh. 4. The Assistant Registrar and Rural Development Officer, West Khandesh Division. 5. The Marketing Officer (when appointed).

NON-OFFICIALS

1. The President, District Local Board, West Khandesh. 2. The Chairman, District School Board, West Khandesh. 3. The Senior Inspector of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited in charge West Khandesh district. 4. Mr. Mahadeo Sitaram Ranadive, B.A., LL.B., Dhulia (West Khandesh). 5. Mr. Navai Ananda Patil, Dhulia. 6. Mr Mr. Shankar Vinayak Thakar, B.A., Nandurbar. 7. Mr. Mangesh Bhabuta Patel, M.L.A., Shahada. 8. Mr. Balubhai L. Mehta, M.A., LLB., Sakri (Sasara) Taluka Sakri. 9. Meherban Virsing Bapuji Padvi, Singpur, (taluka Taloda). 10. Dr. V. H. Patil, M.A., Ph.D (U.S.A.), Shahada. 11. Mr. B. S. Patil, LL.B., Nandurbar. 12. Mr. U. B. Inamdar, Nandurbar. 13. Mr. K. B. Kazi, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Dhulia.

Kaira

OFFICIALS

1. The Collector (ex-officio Chairman). 2. The Prant Officers. 3. The Assistant Registrar and Rural Development Officer, Ahmedabad Division. 4. The Marketing Officer (when appointed). 5. The Reconstruction Officer, Co-operative Societies, Nadiad.

NON-OFFICIALS

1. The President, District Local Board, Kaira. 2. The Chairman, District School Board, Kaira. 3. The Chairman, Borsad Co-operative Banking Union. 4. Mr. Ravishankar Shivram Vyas, Ras. 5. Mr. Shivabhai Ranchhodbhai Patel, Borsad, 6. Mr. Ishwarbhai Khodabhai Chavada, Gana, taluka Anand. 7. Mr. Bhagwandas Kashibhai Patel, Anand. 8. Mr. Ranchhodbhai Kalidas Master, Dakor, taluka Thasra. 9. Mr. Chandrakant Manilal Parikh, Kapadwanj. 10. Mr. Hirabhai Jiwabhai Patel, Pithai. 11. Mr. Maneklal Chunilal Modi, Mehmedabad. 12. Mr. Punambhai Shanabhai Patel, Aklacha. 13. Mr. Madhavlal Bhailal Shah, Khandli, via, Vasu. 14. Mr. Dayabhai Bhathabhai Bariyya, Bhalada, via, Sojitra. 15. Mr Fulsinhaji Thakore, Runali, taluka Nadiad. 16. Mr. Natwarlal Motiram Gor, Uttarsanda, taluka Nadid. 17. Mr. Fudaji Thakaji, Pipalwada, taluka Thasra. 18. Mr. Safimiya Saydumiya Syed, Matar. 19. Mr. Raojibhai Nathabhai Patel, Nadiad.

Except in the case of Belgaum district, each Board will elect a Vice-Chairman from amongst its members. The Vice-Chairman will supervise the executive work and preside over the meetings in the absence of the Chairman. The District Rural Development Inspectors of the respective districts will be the Official Secretaries of the respective Boards. Each Board may appoint a non-official Secretary from among its members. To facilitate the work of the Boards a small executive committee from among the members will be appointed for each Board. In the case of Belgaum district, Mr. Gangadharrao B. Deshpande will be the Chairman of the Board and will supervise its executive work and the Collector will be the ex-officio Vice-Chairman.

Miraben In Bihar

RANCHI, July 22.

Miss Mira Ben, who arrived here on Sunday last, left yesterday for Ramgarh. She is expected to stay for some time at Ramgarh and then will shift to some village in the interior to propagate the work of the Khadi among the villages of the Hazaribagh district.—United Press.

Exhibition For Education

Commendable Enterprise Of Students' Cultural Group

The local Students' Cultural Group have organised an Education, Art and Culture Exhibition which they propose to hold in the Aryan Education Society School Building daily from 25th July to 30th July. The Exhibition will be open to the public from 8 a. m. to 10 a. m. and 5 p. m to 9 p. m. each day and admission will be by an entrance fee of four annas. (Concession will be given to school students).

The exhibits include vivid posters and photographs depicting life in various countries—especially China Czechoslovakia, Russia, Central Asia and India—in the midst of her national struggle.

In addition gramophone records of the songs and music of various countries will also be played—daily—other items of entertainment include Indian dances, music instrumental and vocal, garbas, etc. The public would be well-advised to avail of this highly commendable enterprise of the Students' Group to increase their knowledge about life in other parts of the globe—apart from encouraging a progressive band of youngsters.

BIDI WORKERS' STRIKE

Mr. D. S. Bakhle, Commissioner of Labour, Secretariat, Bombay, writes on July 22:—

My attention has been drawn to a communication from the General Secretary of the Bombay Bidi Workers' Union published in yesterday's issue if the "Bombay Chronicle" in which it is stated that the Labour Commissioner feels absolutely unconcerned about the 'bidi' workers' strike and that a letter on behalf of the workers on strike sent to him on 11th instant requesting him to intervene had gone unheeded.

The facts are as follows:—

A letter was addressed to the Commissioner of Labour by Mr. Lalji Pendse on 11th July 1939 requesting him to see if he could intervene in the dispute and lend his good offices to bring about a settlement. He had not, however, given the address of the owner of the Bidi shop in which the strike had occurred. Before this could be ascertained Mr. Pendse interviewed the Commissioner of Labour on 18th July 1939 and pointed out that as the strike had now spread to a large number of shops he would furnish a statement showing the name and address of each employer, the number of workpeople affected and also a precise statement of their demands. He agreed that the case in respect of which a communication had been addressed to the Commissioner of Labour should be dealt with as part of this general question and not individually. The statements promised by Mr. Pendse are still awaited.

BIDHON ROY ON DIGBOI SITUATION

SHILLONG, July 21.

Dr. B. C. Roy, member of the Congress Working Committee, who arrived here yesterday, interviewed by the "United Press" on the latest Digboi situation said that the Congress formula evolved at the A. I. C. C. meeting for the settlement of the dispute had been already put before both the parties though no response had yet been received by the Government on behalf of the Company.

Dr. Roy added if the company remained adamant and refused to abide by the decision of the conciliation Board which the Government would constitute in terms of the A I. C. C. resolution then the second part of the said resolution would become automatically operative and efforts would be made for stoppage of renewal of lease to the company which terminates by 1941.—United Press.

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Assets	1.45 CRORES.
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NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Hindustani, Not Hindi

CALCUTTA, Wednesday.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad has issued the following statement through the "United Press":—

It was reported some time ago that the Hon'ble Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier, Assam, said during a speech at Wardha that "We should encourage the teaching of an inter-provincial language also along with the adoption of the local provincial language, as the medium of instruction. This speech as reported in the papers contained the word "Hindi" for the 'inter-provincial language,' and that the Assam Government will do its utmost to promote the difusion of "Hindi."

As this report might have created a misunderstanding, I had sent a note to Mr. Bardoloi about it and had enquired about the truth or otherwise of the press report. Mr. Bardoloi in his letter, dated the 14th July, 1939, replies to me as follows:—

"I know about the controversy you talk of and the official decision that has been arrived at by the Congress in that behalf. In our province we have recognised this as Hindusthani and not as Hindi. We have also in our direction to the Education Department suggested the use of both the scripts so that there cannot be any misunderstanding on the subject. In the Assembly also there was a controversy on the misunderstanding caused by it, and we cleared it by clear statement. In reference to my Wardha speech I venture to point out that the press report was rather loose."

It is hoped that the misunderstanding created by the wrong report of the papers will now be removed.

Bihar Labour Inquiry

RANCHI, July 23.

The "United Press" understands that in order to give final touches to the Bihar Labour Enquiry Committee's Report, a meeting of the Committee will be held here in August next.

The draft prepared by Mr. R. K. Saran, Secretary of the Committee, is, it is further understood, being scrutinised by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Chairman.—United Press.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon.)	(Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 32	5 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 1 p.m

Delivery in Bombay. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latst hour for posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

ON THE AIR

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Radio orchestra. 7-35 a.m. Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 7-50 a.m. Talib Husain. 7-55 a.m. Usman Khan. 12 noon Aapki Farmaish. 1 p.m. Spice of variety. 6-5 p.m. News in Hindustani. 6-10 p.m. Radio orchestra. 6-15 p.m. B. S. Rawat. 6-30 p.m. Eavesdropping. 6-50 p.m. Mehboob Jan. 7-5 p.m. Shrimati Abnash Kaur. 7-20 p.m. Talib Husain. 7-25 p.m. From Khayal to Kafi. 7-45 p.m. For villagers. 8-30 p.m. Usman Khan. 8-45 p.m. Mehboob Jan. 9-35 p.m. Future of past (architecture) by Walter George. 9-50 p.m. Swing session.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12 noon to 2 p.m. as in Delhi 1.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
6 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-10 p.m. Usman Khan. 6-30 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-50 p.m. B. S. Rawat. 7-5 p.m. Radio orchestra. 7-10 p.m. Mehboob Jan. 8-30 to 9-50 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 9-50 p.m. Their own choice.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)
6 to 7-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 p.m. As in Delhi 2. 8-30 to 10-30 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
6 p.m. Bhai Samund Singh Ragi and Party of Nankana Sahib. 6-15 p.m. Nanhe Babu Kanwar. 6-35 p.m. Shamshad Begam. 6-55 p.m. Sardar Husain. 7-5 p.m. Bhai Samund Singh Ragi and Party. 7-20 p.m. Hari Har Pethe. 7-30 p.m. Shamshad Begam. 7-45 p.m. For countryside. 8-15 p.m. Shah Husain (Hindustani). 8-30 p.m. Nanhe Babu Kanwar. 8-40 p.m. Shamshad Begam. 9-35 p.m. Day's work by H. R. Stewart (from Simla). 9-50 p.m. Nanhe Babu Kanwar. 10-10 p.m. Shamshad Begam.

Bombay Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 a.m. Love parade. 8-20 a.m. News in English. 8-30 a.m. Light selection. 12-30 p.m. Radio orchestra. 12-40 p.m. Wamanrao Sadoliker. 1 p.m. Market rates and announcements. 1-10 p.m. Mutual understanding. 1-25 p.m. Kyun Nahin ae? 1-30 p.m. music. 2-30 p.m. Musical prelude. 2-35 p.m. Gujarati literature. 2-50 p.m. Marathi Bhavgeets. 3 p.m. Current topics by A. R. Dawood. 3-15 p.m. Close down. 6 p.m. Jaffar Qawwal. 6-15 p.m. Wamanrao Sadoliker. 6-30 p.m. For children. 7 p.m. Trade review (Gujarati by Seth P. D. Nanjee.) 7-15 p.m. Jaffar Qawwal. 7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 p.m. Missis Ni Mokan. Gujarati play. 8-15 p.m. Wamanrao Sadoliker Week in Bombay by Simon Pereira. 8-45 p.m. Nautch gat. 8-55 p.m. Local news and announcements. 9 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-15 p.m. News in English. 9-35 p.m. Shamala Mazgaonker. 10-10 p.m. Mohammed Umar Khan. 10-20 p.m. Jaffar Qawwal. 10-30 p.m. Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8 to 9 a.m. and 12-30 to 3-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
6 p.m. Shamala Mazgaonker. 6-20 p.m. Tunes from Thokar. 6-30 to 9-35 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 9-35 p.m. Elli Miliet. Blockflute Recital. 9-45 p.m. Prof. Alfred Hohn, pianoforte. 9-55 p.m. Mehli Mehta: Violin recital. 10-15 p.m. L'Association Artistique des Concerto Colonne, Paris. 10-20 p.m. George Lester: Violoncello recital. 10-30 p.m. Epilogue.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)
2 p.m. Kacheri in brief. 2-15 p.m. Kambodi. 2-30 p.m. Mysore orchestras. 2-45 p.m. Tunes from talkies. 6 p.m. For villages. 6-30 p.m. Shrimati S. P. Chandravadana: Vocal. 7 p.m. Spotted sun: By S. Venkatachalam Iyer. 7-15 p.m. Short story retold with sound by Bharadwaj. 7-30 p.m. H. S. Madhavachar. 8 p.m. Shrimati S. P. Chandravadana: Vocal. 8-30 p.m. Tanjore Lakshminarayana Bhagavatar. 8-45 p.m. H. S. Madhavachar. Gottuvadyam.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
10-30 a.m. Sati. 12-30 p.m. Classical variety. 1-30 p.m. History 2 by Mrinalini Bonerjee. 1-50 p.m. Musical interval. Chandragupta and Ashoke (Bengali) by Dr. Suren Sen. 2-17 p.m. Nripen Moitra. 5 p.m. Selection. 6-10 p.m. For countryside. 7 p.m. Reba Mazumder. 7-15 p.m. Jotendra Nath Chakravarti. 7-30 p.m. Monster. 7-50 p.m. Ashit Mukherjee. 8-5 p.m. Conclusion by Hiren Bose. 9-10 p.m. Topics of day. 9-30 p.m. Helen Minney: Soprano. 9-45 p.m. Ted Frangopoulo.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s;
10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5 to 6-10 as in Calcutta 1. 6-10 p.m. Mantazuddin. 6-25 p.m. Supriti Mazumder. 6-40 p.m. Anima Chakraborti. 7 to 9-30 p.m. as in Calcutta 1. 9-30 p.m. Selection.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
6 p.m. Rais Ahmad Khan. 6-18 p.m. Bhola Bhattacharya. 6-25 p.m. Kaneez Khatoon of Cawnpur. 6-45 p.m. Readings from Sahasha. 6-55 p.m. Kari Badaria. 7-5 p.m. Let's tell you a story. 7-15 p.m. For rural areas. 7-45 p.m. My wife talked less (Hindustani). 8 p.m. Rais Ahmad Khan. 8-15 p.m. Kaneez Khatoon. 8-25 p.m. Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 8-40 p.m. Light variety. 9-40 p.m. Alvi. 9-45 p.m. Rais Ahmad Khan. 10 p.m. Qadir Buksh. 10-8 p.m. Kaneez Khatoon.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)
2 p.m. It might interest you. 2-5 p.m. Physical science. 2-20 p.m. music. 4 p.m. music. 4-3 p.m. Things of interest (Tamil). 4-6 p.m. Sri Madhavacharya: (Tamil). 4-16 Something light. 4-20 p.m. Group singing. 5 p.m. R. Shanmuga Mudaliar. Voices: Tamil melodies. 5-20 p.m. Aripirala Satyanarayana Murti: Violin. 6 p.m. T. L. Vasudeva Rao. 6-45 p.m. Shrimati Sundarakamakshi: Voice. 7-15 Orator, (Tamil) by S. S. Rajagopalah. 7-30 p.m. Shrimati Sundarakamakshi: Voice. 8-15 p.m. Carnatic orchestra. 8-25 p.m. Shrimati Padmavati Shaligram: Voice (Hindustani). 8-55 p.m. New history. 2 by E. J. Bingle. 9-30 p.m. Shrimati Padmavati Shaligram: Voice.

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s)
2 to 2-30 p.m. As in Madras 1. 4 to 4-30 p.m. As in Madras 1.
60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
5 to 6 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6 p.m. Nagaswaram. 6-25 p.m. Duets by Kumari Nalam Amritam and Ramesam. 6-35 p.m. Meeting on Cross Roads: Telugu. 6-45 to 9-30 p.m. As in Madras 1. 9-30 p.m. Vivian Ellis in Swingtime. 9-45 p.m. Monte Rey: Voice. 9-53 p.m. Geraldo and his orchestra. 10-20 p.m. Maxine Sullivan.

Hyderabad Programme

(Med. wave, 411 730 kc/s.)
5-30 p.m. Vazir Bai, Khayal. 5-50 p.m. Syed Mahboob Husaini —Ghazal. 6 to 6-30 p.m. For Children (Urdu). 6-30 p.m. N.S.B. S. Studio Orchestra, Gut Pancham Bagesari. 6-40 p.m. Vazir Bai, Ghazals. 7-10 p.m. "Some important strikes" by Mr. Razvi. 7-25 p.m. Syed Husaini, Khayal and Ghazal. 7-45 p.m. Vazir Bai, Thumri. 8-05 p.m. News Bulletin in English. 8-15 p.m. News Bulletin in Urdu. 8-30 p.m. Records. 8-45 p.m. Syed Husaini, Thumri and ghazal. 9-05 p.m. Tabla and harmonium. 9-15 p.m. Vazir Bai, Dadra, Ghazal and geet.

Peshawar Programme

Broadcasts on 200m. (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. England v. The West Indies. 7-45 p.m. Cabarette. 8 p.m. Noah's Ark. 9 p.m. England v. West Indies. 9-5 p.m. Joseph Seal. 9-30 p.m. News. 9-45 p.m. Old favourites. 10-25 p.m. Sports. 10-30 p.m. Frank Biffo's brass quintet. 10-50 p.m. England v. West Indies.

SPECIAL NEWS

From London

(From Our Correspondent)

Ten-year-old Mehra Motafram, daughter of a Parsee doctor, residing in Highbury, London, was initiated into full membership of the Zoroastrian religion on Saturday July 8 in London.

There are not many Parsee children in England. Most members of the Parsee community in England are business men or students residing in London. After the initiation of Mehra it was stated that it is only when a Parsee 'Dastur' (High Priest) comes over on a visit from India that the initiation can be performed in London.

The last one was held about three years ago.

Mehra was clad in long linen trousers and with a shawl over her bare shoulders, she sat on a carpet while the 'Dastur' chanted from 'Zenda Avesta' and other Zoroastrian scriptures. Flowers and red-coloured rice were sprinkled over her. The ceremony was concluded when the 'Dastur' invested her with a white muslin shirt, and bound a cord round her waist—what the Parsee call 'Kasti' and 'Nara' presentation ceremony.

* * * *

It seems M. Daladier has taken a hand in the general election plans of Mr. Chamberlain.

The French Premier wants to prorogue the French Parliament so that there will be no election in France for two years. He feels that there is an autumn general election in Britain, his enemies in France would be able to demand a like measure in France.

So the French Prime Minister has asked the British Prime Minister not to hold an election this year.

* * * *

Since Mr. Malcolm MacDonald went to Geneva to plead for the British White Paper policy for Palestine before the Mandates Commission other and more important developments have taken place in Europe.

The Mandates Commission declined to endorse MacDonald's White Paper to the Council of the League, and if it could it would have made an unfavourable report, regardless of the consequences to world affairs in general. Thus there is a deadlock, the Mandates Commission having decided to express no opinion to the Council.

* * * *

Fifty-one out of fifty-six high German officers in the army and air force, in an impromptu vote at a recent banquet, decided that there would be no European conflict over Danzig.

The officers—all generals or colonels—wrote their answers on slips of paper. The vote is significant because it is the view of the German man-in-the-street too.

On Friday July 7, reports were spread that Hitler has made a 25-year peace offer to President Roosevelt via Rome mediation.

The offer is said to have consisted in a promise of disarmament and united monetary system attached to the £. He is further said to have asked for agreement to expand Germany's frontiers and put Germany in a position of hegemony in Central and South-Eastern Europe.

But everyone recognises that the offer is a propaganda story invented to stiffen the position of the anti-Roosevelt Senators. They hoped to get a majority against Roosevelt in the present Senate debate concerning the amendment of the Neutrality Law for assuring free exportation of arms to the democratic countries.

* * * *

Mme. Tabouis, who is now known as a specialist in scares, was herself the subject of one late on the night of Thursday July 6. A news agency "snap" over the tape machine announced:

Mme. Tabouis, the French journalist, has joined the B.B.B. staff and will take charge of propaganda broadcasts to Germany.

Her "appointment" lasted just 42 minutes. This was the time that elapsed before the B.B.C. issued an official denial.

* * * *

Czech and Slovak circles in close touch with ex-President Benes confirm that a legionary force of approximately 150,000 volunteers is ready to take up arms on the side of the Great Democracies should a war between the latter and the totalitarian States break out.

A very large percentage of these volunteers is composed of American citizens of Czech extraction who are willing to defy the Neutrality Law in order to fight for the re-establishment of the Czechoslovak State.

* * * *

Far away from their fatherland in the distant emigration, Spain's one-time Republican rulers continue to oppose each other.

In Mexico recently a duel was fought between Dr. Juan Negrin and General Jose Miaja. Negrin who is trying to pick up the threads of his old profession as a research chemist was offended because it was reported that Miaja blamed his administration for the collapse in Barcelona, which eventually led to such a difficult situation in Madrid that Miaja also had to abandon his position.

* * * *

Empire borrowing has become the subject of rather heated discussion in the City of London.

This applies in particular to loans necessary for defence purposes in various countries within the Empire. It is being argued that a financial pool should be formed from loans raised with Imperial Government guarantee; from such a pool constituents of the Empire could secure the money they need for purely defence purposes.

It is claimed that such a plan would materially ease the present situation. Money for defence would be obtainable at reasonable interest rates, leaving Empire countries free to appeal to the public for money for other purposes.

All-India Weather Report

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, July 23.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperatures and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st June	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	88	82	—	12.5	+3.2
Amraoti	85	72	0.2	7.9	—5.4
Akola	88	75	T	10.8	—1.9
Ahmedabad	97	80	—	6.0	—7.0
Ajmer	95	77	—	2.4	—5.0
Ahmednagar	80	72	—	6.7	—0.9
Ambala	86	79	0.5	8.3	—0.9
Allahabad	88	77	0.2	11.2	—2.1
Benares	—	—	—	—	—
Bareilly	91	79	—	14.2	—0.8
BOMBAY	86	78	0.1	36.6	—1.9
Bangalore	77	66	—	5.7	—0.2
Bhopal	84	72	0.3	30.8	—
Baroda	92	78	T	16.1	—
Belgaum	75	69	0.1	34.5	+14.3
Bahawalpore	101	82	—	1.3	—0.6
Bijapur	80	71	—	7.0	+2.0
Bellary	85	76	—	2.1	—1.1
Bhavnagar	96	80	—	8.5	—0.2
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	—
Calcutta	—	—	—	—	—
Cuttack	—	—	—	—	—
Cawnpore	94	81	T	10.5	—0.8
Calicut	81	73	1.6	63.0	+6.3
Colombo	85	74	—	12.9	+1.0
Cheerapunji	—	—	—	—	—
Cocanada	84	74	0.7	8.5	—0.9
Cochin	84	73	0.9	60.2	+14.3
Dehra Dun	77	72	0.4	29.6	+2.6
Delhi	88	82	—	6.6	—2.4
Dehra I. Khan	105	85	—	0.3	—1.8
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Desa	96	80	—	1.9	—6.7
Dalhousie	—	—	0.4	24.7	+3.1
Fort Sandeman	104	80	—	2.9	+0.7
Gorakhpur	92	79	0.2	20.7	+4.0
Hyderabad (Dn.)	80	72	0.1	6.9	—2.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	99	75	—	—	—2.5
Indore	85	74	—	12.9	—0.3
Jhansi	90	78	0.2	14.1	+1.3
Jubbulpore	80	72	0.5	24.2	+4.1
Jacobabad	106	82	—	—	—0.9
Jaipur	91	80	—	4.8	—3.5
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	85	79	—	—	—2.8
Kodaikanal	65	53	0.1	4.3	—3.6
Khandwa	85	79	—	10.2	—1.7
Lucknow	88	78	0.6	9.0	—4.0
Ludhiana	90	81	—	4.9	—3.7
Lahore	101	84	—	4.7	—1.0
Lyallpur	102	85	—	3.5	+0.1
Multan	103	86	—	2.6	+0.8
Mysore	77	67	—	2.5	—2.4
Madras	98	81	—	2.2	—2.5
Marmagoa	83	76	0.3	50.1	—
Malegaon	87	75	—	9.6	+1.7
Mussoorie	66	60	0.3	24.1	+0.8
Mahableshwar	66	62	2.0	119.2	+1.8
Murree	74	63	0.1	11.0	—1.3
Mount Abu	70	63	—	3.8	—16.5
Masulipatam	90	78	0.2	7.9	—1.6
Mandalay	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore	82	72	3.9	72.1	+5.3
Meerut	—	—	—	10.8	+0.6
Mercara	66	62	1.7	47.6	—9.2
Nagpur	85	73	0.5	18.9	—0.5
Ootacamund	58	53	0.1	12.9	—0.2
Patna	90	79	0.1	17.6	+0.9
Peshawar	101	85	—	0.6	—0.6
Poona	78	73	—	9.7	—0.3
Pachmarhi	—	—	—	—	—
Port Blair	84	79	—	33.2	+0.3
Quetta	75	62	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	—	—	—	—	—
Rawalpindi	98	80	—	8.8	—1.8
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnagiri	83	75	1.3	81.8	+26.4
Rajkot	96	77	—	2.7	—9.6
Sialkot	95	82	—	8.0	—0.2
Srinagar	90	72	0.2	1.4	—1.9
Sholapur	83	73	T	7.0	—1.1
Shillong	—	—	—	—	—
Simla	65	58	0.4	18.2	—0.6
Surat	88	80	—	11.9	—9.0
Salem	94	75	—	6.5	+0.6
Trichinopoly	96	79	—	3.8	+1.3
Trivandrum	83	76	0.4	19.5	+0.4
Vizagapatam	84	76	T	6.4	—1.7

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Suppression Of Letters To Editor

A Question Of Journalistic Ethics

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, July 17.

The refusal of the "Times" to publish the letter from nine leading Liberals replying to Mr. J. A. Spender's attack on Sir Archibald Sinclair has been followed by a refusal to publish a letter from Mr. A. G. Gardiner dealing with the journalistic ethics of the ban.

"A. G. G." is one of the most famous editors of the present century—he edited the "Daily News" from 1902 to 1919—and is the author of several standard biographies.

Mr. Gardiner was first informed that his letter was being kept "under consideration", and finally that it would not be published, as the points had already been dealt with in a letter from Lord Cecil.

The question of journalistic ethics was not however, dealt with by Lord Cecil.

Mr. Gardiner has sent the rejected letter to the Editor of the "News Chronicle", with the following covering letter:—

Sir,—In view of the importance at this time of preserving the public right of free, uncensored discussion in the Press, may I ask you to publish the appended letter which I have addressed to the "Times" on the subject and which has been returned to me?

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) A. G. Gardiner.
The Spinney, Whiteleaf,
Princes Risborough,
July 16, 1939.

THE REJECTED LETTER

Here is the text of Mr. Gardiner's letter to the "Times".

"Sir,—The correspondence columns of the "Times" have so long been a public institution that any serious change in their character is a matter of national concern. The reputation which the feature has enjoyed in the past has been based on the assumption that it offered a vehicle through which representative opinion in the country could find impartial expression without regard to the editorial point of view.

"That assumption seems no longer valid. The refusal to publish the reply of representative Liberals to the attack of Mr. J. A. Spender on Sir Archibald Sinclair on the ground that it offended against the editor's decision not to permit any discussion of the inclusion of Mr. Churchill in the Cabinet is so grave a departure, not only from the traditions of the "Times", but from the practice of most responsible journals that it should not be allowed to pass without protest.

"No one, of course, is entitled to complain of the unquestioning loyalty with which you have followed the Government through all the phases of these late tragic years. The views expressed in your leader columns are your concern and your concern alone.

"But the correspondence columns, I submit, are in the nature of a public trust which should be administered not in order to fortify the views expressed in the leader columns, but as a general clearing house of public opinion. Selection, of course, there must be, but it should not be ex-parte selection. It should not falsify the balance of controversy by suppressing one side or giving undue prominence to the other.

CHANGED POLICY

"For months past it has been apparent that there has been a growing tendency to make the correspondence columns of the "Times" conform to the editorial views of the "Times", and in your leader to-day the fact is both admitted and justified in regard to the reply to Mr. Spender's letter. This change of policy is regrettable on journalistic grounds and still more on public grounds. At a time when the evils of dictatorship are so rampant it is, to say the least, unfortunate that an editorial censorship of opinion should be set up in a forum so traditionally impartial as the correspondence columns of the "Times".

GREY'S PART

"May I add a word on the closing paragraph of Mr. Spender's second letter? It is not, as he seems to suggest, a greater anxiety for peace that separates him from the general body of Liberals. They are as earnest in the pursuit of peace as he is and as they were in 1914, and if they have 'derided' "appeasement"' it is because that now discredited policy seemed to them the most fatal way of seeking it.

"Mr. Spender does injustice to Lord Grey's memory in suggesting that his efforts for peace in 1914 were on the same plane of surrender as those of the present Government up to the 15th March last. I do not think Lord Grey would have seen the tragic sequence of events from Manchuria and China, to Abyssinia, Spain, Austria and Czechoslovakia without realising that he was in the presence of a spirit of aggression that called for other methods than those which culminated at Munich and crashed at Prague.

"I am yours, etc.,
"A. G. GARDINER.
"July 13, 1939."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 23.

Yesterday's depression has moved north-westwards and has weakened. It lies this morning over Chota Nagpur. Monsoon has been vigorous in Chota Nagpur and generally active in the East Central India the Central Provinces and Malabar. Nearly general rain has also occurred in the East United Provinces and the Konkan. Local rain in west United Provinces East and North Punjab, Madras, Deccan and North Madras Coast, while a few falls are reported in the West Central India and Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mangalore, four inches; Daltonganj, three; Hazaribagh, Mahableshwar, two; Honavar, Calicut, Mercara, one and half; Pendra, Sutna, Ratnagiri, Cochin, one; Hoshangabad, Jagdalpur, Cocanada, three-quarters; Lucknow, Bahraich, Dehra Dun, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Nagpur, Raipur, Ambala, Simla, Dharampur, Dalhousie, Kurnool, half; Srinagar, quarter of an inch.—A. P.

EX-'CHRONICLE' MAN APPOINTED

In Nizam's Constitutional Secretariat

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (By Mail)

Mr. Mohamed Siddiq, who was formerly connected with the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Indian National Herald" has been appointed as Assistant Secretary in the Constitutional Secretariat of Nizam's Government.

The acquisition of Mr. Siddiq's services to the State at such a juncture is welcomed in official circles and hopes are entertained that he would prove a great asset to Government.

'POST-MORTEM' ON INDIAN COTTON FORECAST

SIMLA, July 23.

For the improvement of the accuracy of Indian official cotton forecasts the Indian Central Cotton Committe have adopted the method of subjecting the All-India cotton forecasts of each season to a comprehensive post-mortem examination in the light of the information available at the close of the season. The third report of its kind containing the results of the annual post-mortem examination of 1937-38 season has been published to-day.

According to the report the actual crop for 1937-38 is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 6,370,000 bales against 5,663,000 bales estimated in the All-India cotton forecast of April, 1938. The forecast was thus out by 11 per cent on the actual crop. This discrepancy is accounted for by the under-estimation observed in forecasts of the Punjab, Sind, the United Provinces and the Bombay Presidency and the States lying within their boundaries.—United Press.

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12 Months of severe STOMACH PAIN
Sufferer's letter published by request
"I write this letter," says Mr. J. S. "so that others will benefit and not suffer as I have done for 12 months with terrible pains in the pit of the stomach and sides.
"I am a chauffeur, but could not carry on my work. I was told I would be another life-long sufferer and also that I would need an operation.
"My wife had been worried to death to see the pain I was in. I tried well-known 'cures,' but was never relieved until I started taking Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. I assure you, after I had taken the first two teaspoonfuls I could not believe it was true. My pains simply went, and I am sleeping better and have had an excellent appetite since. I say again, the instant relief was marvellous."
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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Shravan Sud 8, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 6, 1353.
Parsi: Behman 22, 1308.
Hightide: 6-00; 17-52.
Lowtide: 11-51;
Sunrise: 6h. 13m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

"WORK OF ARDIBESHTA AMSHASHAPAND IN UNIVERSE."

At the Hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel St, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give his 7th discourse on "Cosmogenesis Work of Ardibesht Amshashpand in the Universe". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

"C" WARD LEFTISTS MEETING.

A meeting is to be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. at Dhobi Talao, Court House, 2nd floor, in the office of the Forward Bloc. All supporters, sympathisers and workers from the "C" ward are requested to be present.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

MUSIC AT EMPRESS GARDENS POONA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. C. L. L. Stokes and the Officers of the 5th Bn. (Pathans) 14th Punjab Regiment, the Band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, to-day (Monday) from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

BEST APPRENTICES' LECTURE.

Mr. N. E. Warner will give a talk on "Better Lighting" to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. in the conference hall of Electric House. The lecture is open to engineers and others interested in the subject.

HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION.

At the request of the Hon'ble Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, President, Bombay Legislative Council and Assistant Provincial Scout Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay, Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai, the Veteran Scout of India and National Organising Commissioner of the National Headquarters of the Hindustan Scout Association, India, will meet at Tea the Journalists and Writers of Bombay to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. in the office of the Hon'ble Mr. M. M. Pakvasa at the Legislative Council Hall, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1.

FUTURE OF ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj Dadar (Kirtikarwadi) to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. when Shri Padam Dattji will deliver a public lecture on Future of Arya Samaj.

PARSI GENUINE FASLI YEAR INSTITUTION.

Under the auspices of the above association Tirangan Jashan Ceremony will be performed at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday) at Bai Pirozbai Wachha Agiari, opposite Petit Library, Hornby Road, and at 7 p.m. Mr. Padam S. M. Godrez will demonstrate, with projector and film-slides, that 13th April falls on the Zoroastrian True Religious New Year's Day, which is connected with the Sun's entry in the real Constellation of Aries.

BOMBAY HOTEL-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION MEETING.

An urgent general meeting of the above association will be held at Hira Baug, (opp. Madhavbag Tram Terminus) Bombay, to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. (sharp, S.T.) to consider the question of prohibition unemployment and how best the association can help the Bombay Government to solve it.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Social Workers' Society a public debate will be held on "Prohibition in Bombay is a social reform and is beneficial to the Society" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Adult Education Association Hall, Cama Oriental Institute, Museum. Mr. M. A. Hamid will propose and Mr. K. Munshi will oppose.

Amusements Of The Day

EROS: "Invitation To Happiness." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE: "Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
CENTRAL: "Maya Bazar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
ROXY: "Durga" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE: "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle" Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR: "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Charlie Chan In Honolulu" Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR: "Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Mera Lall" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
PATHE: "The Only Way" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
PLAZA: "The Mill" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
WEST END: "My Eyes" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON: "Punjab Mail" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 & 10-15 p.m.
METRO: "Q PLANES" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Sapera" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Sadhana" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
PALACE: "Stand Up and Fight" Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EDWARD: "Vidyapati" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
APOLLO (Surya): "Her Jungle Love" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 & 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES: "The Good Earth" Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S PROHIBITION MEETINGS

Through the Central Board of Prohibition Volunteers.

Prohibition meetings to be held in "A" Ward to-day Monday.

COLABA AREA.

At Pilot Bundar at 4-45 p.m.
Near Old Colaba Railway Station at 5-15 p.m.

FORT AREA.

At Marine Line Station at 6-0 p.m.
At Gunbow Street near Fire Brigade at 7-0 p.m.
At Maruti Lane at 7-15 p.m.
At Police Court Lane at 7-30 p.m.
At Cochin Street at 7-45 p.m.
At Modikhana near Mint Road at 8-0 p.m.
At Homji Street at 8-15 p.m.
At Pitha Street at 8-30 p.m.
At Goa Street, at 8-45 p.m.
Opposite G. P. O. at 9-0 p.m.

All Prohibition Volunteers of "A" Ward are requested to attend these meetings in uniform and assist in keeping order.

C. P. AND BERAR EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The ninth session of the C. P. and Berar Educational Conference, under the auspices of the Federation of Recognised Educational Institutions, C. P. and Berar, will be held on the 15th and 16th November 1939.

K. E. S. PRATAP HIGH SCHOOL, AMALNER

(From A Correspondent.)

On Monday last the thirty-first anniversary of the Khandesh Education Society's Pratap High School, Amalner, was celebrated under the presidentship of Prof. Vaman Malhar Joshi, of the Indian Women's University, Poona.

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of this Association will be held on Tuesday the 25th July 1939 at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Hall of Shri Mahajan Association to pass and adopt the terms and conditions of an agreement whereby the members of Shri Mahajan Association Ltd., are to join the East India Cotton Association;

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Prof. Nadvi will continue his lectures on "From Origin and Development of Urdu to the Age of Wali Ahmedabadi" and will meet the class at the Anjuman-I-Islam High School, Bori Bunder to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. other Adult Education Classes for 'the day' will meet as usual.

BOMBAY SHOP ASSISTANTS' BILL

Experienced Hotel-Keeper Suggests Modifications

A circular letter to the members of the Select Committee of the Bombay Shop Assistants' Bill, which is to come before the Bombay Legislative Assembly during the next session, has been addressed by Mr. N. G. Virkar, proprietor of the Velinkar Refreshment House.

The comments and suggestions of Mr. Virkar are made so far as the Bill is made applicable to the hotels and restaurants. "The Bill" says Mr. Virkar, "is a misconceived measure."

Mr. Virkar contends that the principles of Factory Act, which are made applicable to the proposed bill, would entail huge hardships to the hotel-keepers, and regrets that Government should have ignored the difference between the Factory workers and the hotel boys whose nature of work have no relation to that of the former. Restrictions of hours will bring increase in the expenditure, and the employers will be forced to reduce the wages of the labourers; consequently discontent would prevail among the employees, and ultimately business will suffer.

Mr. Virkar makes the following suggestions:—

(1) Children under 12 should not be employed in the hotels.

(2) Employees should be made to work for 12 hours, which will include one and half hours of recess.

(3) One day's or maximum two days' holiday with pay in a month may be given to the employees.

(4) Leave with pay for 15 days per annum should only be allowed after the employee puts in a complete year's service to the satisfaction of the masters.

(5) The invidious distinction between the residential hotels, stalls and refreshment rooms at Railway Stations, Docks and Wharfs and the Hotels and Restaurants in the City should be done away with so that all may get a fair deal.

Bombay Mill Workers' Union

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Mill Workers' Union was held to-day the 23rd instant at 10 a.m. at its office hall. A large number of members were present.

Mr. Dadasaheb Jagtap and S. L. Shinde were unanimously re-elected as President and General Secretary for the ensuing year. The election of the other office-bearers was also made.

The meeting by one of its resolutions congratulated the Bombay Government for its prohibition policy.

By another resolution the meeting drew urgent attention of the Bombay Government to the alarming increase in unemployment due to the closing of night shifts in some of the Mills in Bombay and also due to retrenchment of workers in some others. The Government was therefore requested to see that no further unemployment is allowed to be caused and that the workers who have lost employment in the above way should be re-employed.

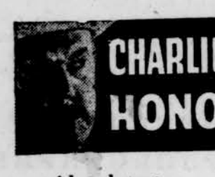
DEVELOPMENT OF ROADS

The meeting of the Provincial Board of Communication was held at Council Hall recently when Mr. M. Y. Nurie presided.

The Board was informed that the Government of India had approved of further 41 schemes in the seven-year programme of road development in this Province at a cost of Rs. 32,63,650 and had rejected 13 schemes as being highly competitive with the Railways. The Board resolved that the Government of India should be further approached in respect of those 13 schemes.

The Board further accepted the proposal of H. E. Ormerod representing the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association that it should be called the Board of Communications and Transport and that there should be a special sub-committee thereof to deal with transport matters.

THE REGAL Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



CHARLIE CHAN HONOLULU
SIDNEY TOLER as Charlie Chan
PHYLLIS BROOKS · SEN YUNG
EDDIE COLLINS · JOHN KING
CLAIRE DODD · GEORGE ZUCCO
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

Also latest March of Time: "UNCLE SAM—THE GOOD NEIGHBOUR"

It Was Our American Duty To Make This Picture! ...It Is Your American Privilege To See It!...
Confessions of a NAZI SPY
EDW. G. ROBINSON FRANCIS LEDERER · George Sanders · Paul Lukas · Henry O'Neill
Directed by ANATOLE LITVAK Presented by WARNER BROS.
EXCELSIOR 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Unclaimed reserved seats will be sold half an hour before the Commencement of each Show!

Rural Development Plans Of Bombay Government

Workers To Be Trained: Marketing Of Produce To Be Organised

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 23.

Various questions relating to Governments plan of rural development in the province will be considered at a meeting of the Provincial Rural Development Board to be held here this weekend with the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Minister in charge of rural Development in the chair. One of the main points for consideration before the meeting will, it is learnt be, about the training of a sufficient number of candidates to carry on propaganda and put into operation the Government's scheme or rural development. The training centres are, therefore, contemplated and a comprehensive scheme detailing their number, strength, curriculum and location is expected to be placed before the Board. For the present, it is likely that a dozen such centres at important District places will be deemed sufficient but their number will be increased as responses of candidates would demand in time to come.

Another question of vital interest to rural areas to be considered by the Board will be about providing marketing facilities for agricultural produce. It is pointed out in this regard that lack of proper marketing facilities is a serious handicap towards the betterment of a agriculturists and Government are keenly feeling the need of machinery being set up for this specific purpose.

Equally important is the question of indebtedness of agriculturists and the board is expected to view this question in the light of Governments recent legislation.

I understand that report of the Committee appointed by Government under the presidentship of Mathuradas Tricumji to consider the question of rent control in industrial cities of the Province namely Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur will be soon published by Government.

TEDDY THE FIRST

King Of Jazz

By "Dim"

I have seen receptions given to important Government officials when they leave the shores of our country. The reception given to Teddy Weatherford would make the best of these look small. Shoulder to shoulder they packed the ballroom of the Taj on Friday night. There were not many speeches. The only ones Teddy made were in music. He played the Overture, (Sorry I should say "Overtoor") from "Pope and Peasant". First he played Pope, and then swung the Peasant. Then the Hungarian Rhapsody, which would make even Litz, truck down in his grave. The music was so hot that some of the dancers burnt holes on the floor. Something was definitely on fire.

Then Teddy got up and said just two words. He said he'd be back in the near future. In political and well-informed diplomatic circles, this pronouncement was interpreted as a comment on the Government's prohibition policy. So Teddy will probably now be invited to address the Forward Bloc.

Teddy goes to Malaya for expansion—not colonial. He goes to inhale peace without prohibition. That rubber plantation is sure to bend its hip a little.

A word must be said about the second in command. If Harlem ever came to town, it was through Cricket Smith. Sometimes, I think, even Teddy may pass off as a Bombay Knight, but Cricket Smith retains that "Sum'thing" which is the Soul of Harlem.

Without them this place is going to be mighty dull. But we wish them good luck because 'midst so much gloom they have given us something to enliven our existence and they have always been so willing to oblige.

"Bon Voyage."

All-India Brahman Federation

Dr. N. P. Tripathi, Secretary, writes:—

A resolution passed at the 18th annual session of the All-India Sarjuparin Brahman Mahasabha held at Patna recommended to arrange for an All-India Brahman federation.

To implement this resolution an attempt is made to invite the opinion and suggestions of all the different sections of the Brahman community.

It is hoped that the All-India Brahman Federation will be held in Calcutta in next December.

I appeal to the different sections and prominent members of the Community to send in their suggestions along with their full address of the office bearers.

"UNFAIR TO MUSLIMS"

Protest Against Property-tax Levy

A meeting of city Muslims was held under the auspices of the Muslim League, at Kaisar Baug, Bombay, to protest against the levy of the property tax by the Government of Bombay, under the presidentship of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, when several speakers addressed the gathering, strongly criticising the Government's policy of levying the property tax.

A resolution was passed entering the meeting's emphatic protest against the imposition of the tax. It was stated in the resolution that the tax was unfair, because the Muslims stood to lose about 40 lakhs of rupees thereby. It was pointed out that Government ought to have taxed speculative transactions to raise revenue. The levy of the much opposed tax, it was further pointed out, would create unemployment among Muslims. Islam forbade Muslims to derive interest from investment of capital in the ordinary way, so most of the capital of the Muslims was invested in properties, and the levy would hit them the hardest.

Mr. Mahomed Ali Sherwani and Moulvi Hazrat Mohani and others spoke supporting the resolution.

COCHIN STAFF SELECTION BOARD INQUIRY

COCHIN, July 22.

In pursuance of the Dewan's statement regarding the constitution of a Committee consisting of mostly non-official members, to examine the working of the Staff Selection Board during the last three years of its existence, the terms of reference to the Committee are now published. The Committee will enable the Government to ascertain (A) whether the rules have been strictly adhered to both in letter and in spirit, (B) whether in the distribution of services according to the rotation fixed, justice and equity have been meted out to all the communities and (C) whether it is necessary to make any change in the rules and if so what they should be.—A. P.

HYDERABAD REFORMS CRITICISED

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A public meeting of Hindus was held at Chowpatty on Saturday to celebrate the "Hyderabad Protest Day" when Pandit Vijayshanker severely criticised the recently proclaimed Reforms by the Nizam's Government and said that those reforms were injust and undemocratic. Lala Devidayal proposed the following resolution and Pt. Anand, Priya and Pratapchandra Pandit seconded:

This public meeting protests against the various atrocities such as lathi charge, improper food etc. made on the Satyagrahi prisoners in Hyderabad State jail where fifteen prisoners died. On bodies of some of them marks of wounds were found. This meeting urges H. E. Viceroy and the Government of India to set enquiries towards the cruel treatment of prisoners and also urges to intervene the Arya Satyagraha struggle. The resolution was unanimously carried out.

Motor Accident Near Barsi

(From Our Correspondent).

BARSI, July 22.

A Harijan youth aged 35 years was run over by a motor-car near Shendri, a village six miles distant from Barsi, and was killed instantaneously. His dead body is sent for post-mortem examination.

Another accident occurred at Bhatambare, a village in Barsi Taluka. An old house was being repaired when the turret of a wall suddenly collapsed burying underneath one Krishnat Mahadeo Khune. He died on the spot. Some people have received injuries.

WADIA COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala Unveils Portraits Of Sir Dorab Tata And Sir N. Saklatvala

POONA, July 21.

The celebration of the seventh anniversary of the foundation of the Nowrosjee Wadia College Poona, took place to-day, when the portraits of late Sir Dorab Tata and late Sir Nowrojee Saklatvala were also unveiled. The ceremony was performed by Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, director of Tata Sons, Limited, who came specially from Bombay for the occasion.

Mr. Joag, Principal of the College reviewed the progress of the College during the last twelve months. He made a reference to the princely donation of Rs. 1,60,000 given by Sir Cursow Wadia for the construction of a separate building for the Electrical Technology Department. As a token of gratitude, this Department has been named "The Sir Cursow Wadia Institute of Electrical Technology." The hostel accommodation for the students of the College has also been increased by means of the same generous donation.

Seth Chaturbhuj Gordhandas and Seth Mathuradas Dwarkadas of Bombay gave, in memory of the late Seth Laljee Naranjee, a donation of Rs. 31,000 for meeting the cost of building a dining hall for the College mess.

Mr. Joag then referred to the munificent help given by the Trustees of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, at the instance of Sir Nowrojee Saklatvala, the first Chairman of the Trust, for the building of an assembly hall for the College. The total cost of the hall came to Rs. 64,000. Mr. Joag expressed profound gratitude to the Trustees and to the Wadia brothers for their generosity.

NEED OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala unveiled the portraits after making a speech in which he expressed satisfaction at the progress made by the College in the field of practical training. In these days, he said, there is much talk of vocational training. It is true that our Indian system of education suffers from being far too academic. Our universities have produced graduates by the thousand but little attention has been paid to their utility as wage-earning citizens capable of holding their own in the battle of life. Education, if it is to be useful, must be related to a purpose. It must have an end and an ideal. It is largely because our system of education has been unrelated to any ideal, other than the mere production of graduates, that we see to-day so much wastage of talent and such widespread unemployment.

INDUSTRIAL PIONEERS

Continuing Mr. Saklatvala said: If India to-day occupies a proud place on the map of the world it is due as much to her political leaders as to those industrial pioneers who saw the vision big and know how to make it great.

Among those pioneers Sir Dorabji is entitled to an honoured place. He combined courage with perseverance. Those who knew him will recall his compelling charm of manner and the abiding sense of duty, which despite many reverses and disappointments, kept him the straight and narrow path till success was achieved. It is these qualities of courage and perseverance which I would commend to my young friends to-night. The path of the pioneer is always hard. There are many obstacles to be overcome, many hurdles to be cleared. It is easy to be discouraged, easy to be dissuaded from the task you have in hand. Yet with courage and perseverance much can be achieved. The doggedness which refuses to admit defeat and strives on is a rare quality. It is a quality worth cherishing.

To Sir Nowrojee Saklatvala, the first chairman of the Trust, this College is beholden in a great measure. Sir Nowrojee represented the best type of business man. His triumph was the triumph of character. Without character, business, as every other profession, loses its savour and distinction. Sir Nowrojee inspired confidence and a steadfast faith in his colleagues. He worked quietly but those who worked with him know the efficiency he brought to bear on his smallest task and the thoroughness with which he discharged his many duties. These are qualities which my young listeners to-day may well cultivate and I can assure them that they will more than repay imitation.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Saklatvala the guests dispersed after partaking of refreshments in the library hall of the College.

BOMBAY PROPERTY OWNERS INCOME-TAX PROBLEMS

The question in regard to the allowance permitted by the income-tax authorities, in assessing the income of an assessee from his properties was discussed in all its bearings by a deputation of the Property Owners' Association, Bombay, with Mr. J. F. Sheehy, Member of the Central Board of Revenue in charge of Income-Tax, on Friday afternoon. Mr. A. C. Turner, Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay, was also present.

In connection with the Municipal and Government taxes on immovable property, the deputation urged on Mr. Sheehy that the authorities should allow for the payment of these taxes.

It was urged on behalf of the property owners that the actual collection charges should be allowed instead of allowing six per cent. of the collection, or the actual charges if less than that. Mr. Sheehy is reported to have stated, that, that could be done only by getting the rules revised, and assured them that their views would be communicated to the Finance Member.

A THING OF BEAUTY
—and a Joy for Over Two Hours!
DEVIKA RANI
IN
BOMBAY TALKIES'
DURGA
with RAMA SHUKUL
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
ROXY

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
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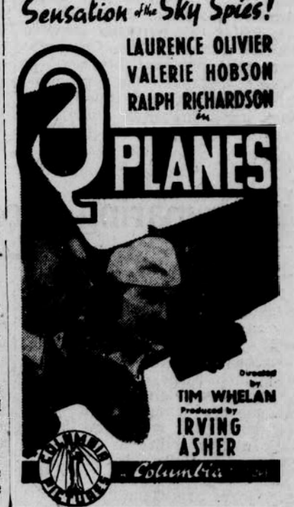
Sensation of the Sky Spies!
LAURENCE OLIVIER
VALERIE HOBSON
RALPH RICHARDSON
in
Q PLANES



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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 24, 1939

HAGGLERS BOTH

The decision of the Crown Representative to extend till September 1, the time for replies to his circular letter to the Princes regarding their accession to Federation may imply a great deal more than is at first obvious. It may imply that by giving a month more to the Princes the Crown Representative hopes to receive a sufficient number of replies in favour of accession to give some chance to the Federal scheme in the near future. The hope is not groundless. It is well-known that the Bombay decision against the acceptance of the revised draft Instrument of Accession was more or less conditional and that several Princes' conditions for its acceptance were fairly negotiable as they did not involve any change of principle. Owing to strong criticism of the decision from the friends of Federation in India and Britain the support to the draft Instrument is understood to have appreciably increased during the last few days. The request made by certain Rulers of the Punjab for only a little more time for their final replies and the Viceroy's ready compliance with it indicate that the negotiations in the Punjab, as elsewhere, promise an early settlement. It is also an open secret now that several Rulers outside the Punjab support accession, if but slight changes are made in their respective draft Instruments of Accession.

Inspired Suggestions

In this connection the recent article of the "Times" of London, commenting on its Delhi correspondent's lengthy review of the present position with regard to the Princes and Federation, seems to be a highly inspired one. The "Times" confronts the Princes with what it calls the real question before them, which is, not whether the position in Federation offered to them is better or worse than their present position but whether "in the changing political and economic circumstances, they will in future be better off inside or outside of Federation." The paper's suggestion is that, if the Princes do not join the Federation now, a reformed Central Government will have to be devised without them and they will not "view with satisfaction the position in which all central matters may be dealt with by a Legislature and a Ministry drawn from British India alone and containing elements frankly unfriendly to the maintenance of the States in the present form." Finally, the "Times" warns the Princes that, if by remaining outside Federation they expect to be "sheltered by the protection of the Paramount Power," they are "deceiving themselves and ignoring the facts of British political evolution." For, says the paper, "the King-Emperor and the Viceroy derive their authority from public opinion, which in great Britain is little disposed to support absolutism against popular Government."

Self-Deception

The Princes are not unaware of these considerations and several others of like nature, now pressed upon their attention by British imperialists more forcefully than ever before, for obvious reasons. But just as the Imperialists are extremely anxious to use the Princes as a prop of imperialism and a deadweight on progressing democracy, the Princes in their turn are exploiting the imperialists' obvious anxiety in their own interests. They are haggling for the best possible terms in return for their accession to Federation. And perhaps they are still succeeding, not at the expense of the Paramount Power, but at the expense of the Indian people, whom they both distrust. Though the latest terms offered to the Princes have not been published, the "Times" correspondent is probably well-informed when he says that the British Indians will regard the final terms "as being unduly generous," the generosity being, of course, at the cost of the people of India. If by such terms is secured the accession of the Princes to the Federal scheme, that scheme will be still more odious to the people of the country than it is now. And if the imperialists and their princely pawns think that together they can impose Federation on India, they are sadly deceiving themselves.

A Tokiyo Puzzle

The diplomatic correspondent of Mr. Garvin's "Observer" urges that the Japanese reports of the nature of the Arita-Craigie agreement are tendentious and propagandist, and he anxiously seeks to explain that the agreement is by no means a surrender to Japan and a betrayal of China. If this is so, it is hard to understand the speech of the Prime Minister of Japan. According to him Britain has virtually accepted Japan's claims in China, has subordinated her own interests to those of Japan, has promised treacherously to stab Chiang-Kai-Shek and has even undertaken to work for Japanese victory and hegemony over China. If all this is mere propagandist untruth then the most responsible statesman of Japan has uttered a number of amazingly blatant lies. If even half of what he says is true then the British Government has been guilty of one the grossest and most odious betrayals in history, even more despicable than that which was perpetrated in Munich. It is very difficult to imagine that Baron Hiranuma has given himself up to a shameless orgy of unrelieved lying. But let us wait for the text of the agreement and Mr. Chamberlain's statement which he is to make to-day.

Preparing For August 1

As prohibition is definitely to be inaugurated on August 1 in Bombay city and suburbs, the Government, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and several other institutions have arranged a very elaborate and imposing programme of demonstrations for the day. But this day is of national importance as being the death anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak and the day on which nineteen years ago Gandhiji inaugurated his programme of non-violent non-cooperation. This national significance should be duly emphasised in the main demonstrations of the day in the city. And so far as preparation for prohibition is concerned, more attention should now be given to the various essential details of organisation than more demonstrations. In particular, persons whose co-operation is invited in making the prohibition programme a complete success should be told through handbills how precisely they can co-operate with the authorities. Finally, we trust the day will be declared a public holiday in the city and suburbs.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Is Japan Interested In Danzig?

(From Our Own Correspondent)

GERMAN policy is influenced by various imperialist interests and not only by interests in Europe. This leads Germany to evince greater consideration for Japan. The Japanese Ambassador in Berlin is known to be keenly interested in keeping Britain out of Asiatic affairs.

PARIS, (By Air Mail).

Cabled reports of the last few days are likely to have raised the impression of a lull having set in in regard to the European situation. Yet, a lull has developed, in the sense that certain external manifestations that suggested a little earlier the possibility of a clash have rather abated. But, it is well to recognize, that it is a lull that does not mean or say much. Fundamentally, the position remains serious and uncertain. Serious in the light of the extensive German preparations undertaken and developed to secure certain expansionist aims and a great concentration kept by Berlin to the realisation of such aims. Uncertain because of or greatly due to Berlin's hopes of getting Britain to a course helpful for Germany in obtaining more concessions.

A combination of these circumstances, in association with an urge supplied by a rigidity in economic conditions, increased by the close concentration of Germany upon enhancement of military preparedness, retains the European situation serious and insecure.

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Chamberlain's speech of this week relating to the Danzig question has not dashed Berlin's hopes about Britain being gained for a favourable course. An irritation caused by his references to Poland's case and Britain's concern for Poland does not alter this fact. Berlin holds,—and there is nothing fantastic in this,—that Chamberlain after all is the man of Munich and no metamorphosis has come over him, even though he has not remained fully non-responsive to certain currents that have gained in the wake of the German invasion of Czechoslovakia.

This attitude is maintained, particularly as Munich is looked upon—Munich as helped and made feasible by Chamberlain—not as the result of an accident or a sudden catch, but greatly the logical consequence of a definite path in which, Manchuria, Abyssinia and Spain, all stand as other landmarks.

This path is reckoned as determined by some deliberate calculations, influenced by London's fears of currents capable of causing danger to the security of important imperialist interests of Britain or interests as maintained in regard to some big and advanced colonial units asserting, in the event of fascism receiving a sudden and serious check, and hopes of a new imperialist settlement as a way out to safeguard such interests. Chamberlain is still viewed as a representative of such fears and hopes.

This does not rule out the existence of other fears, principally one bound with German aspirations getting beyond limits visualized previously, that indeed has been gaining, with it, making the trend of development of Anglo-German relations more complicated and significant.

★

In Warsaw, opinion is strong that the present lull is largely only a result of a German move to gain time hoping to use it on one side to strain more Polish nerves and on the other side create a favourable opinion for a policy of concessions over the Danzig issue in London and over London with circles in Paris. Polish halt remains firm and resolute. Warsaw realises that Berlin might put the Danzig issue in a detached manner pushing up in itself ethnologically defendable idea of a town with a German population wanting to unite with Germany, while in actuality its implications will not remain confined to an ethnological fusion, but will get to effect seriously Poland's capacity for safeguarding its sovereign character.

This morning I had occasion to talk to a Pole in close touch with currents in Warsaw. He told me that in Warsaw there was no surprise and no undue disappointment about the run of Anglo-Russian conversations since there was recognition of a distrust of London felt in Moscow, especially in the light of better information of an interest as helpful to lend an encouragement from British side to a drive against Ukraine projected by Nazi Germany, and as there stood the estimation that a weakness of Britain in the matter of support to Poland will find early reaction in the direction of increase of pressure from German side on the West, touching closely Britain.

★

German policy, it is increasingly evident, is directed much on an estimate drawn in terms of a widened view of British position, a position looked upon as influenced by various imperialist interests and not only by interests in Europe. Germany is operating now more actively and with greater strength in directions in a way that Italy did a while back.

This stand also leads Germany to-day to evince greater consideration for Japan. The Japanese Ambassador in Berlin, Major General Oshima, is known as a particularly keen exponent of the policy of keeping out Britain as a political factor from Asiatic affairs. There is much speculation about the Danzig issue getting

(Continued on page 9, col. 4)

The Vatican

By D. F. KARAKA

I feel that this article may be resented by many Catholics in India. In defence of it I will say at the outset, that it is written in great sincerity and with great respect to that holy institution, whose policy is herein criticised, and bearing always in mind that there is a higher code that goes beyond dogma—Catholic or otherwise—and which stands for justice, liberty and the freedom of humanity as we know it.

The Vatican to-day has become more than a religious sanctum. It has, on more occasions than one, become a political unit taking sides in the array of forces that are being matched against each other. Ecclesiastical conferences express opinions on political moves and are not debarred by that higher and holier authority from doing so. Perhaps it is that in the age in which we live politics and religion cannot easily be kept apart. But equally, the Vatican and those who emanate from it cannot claim for themselves that immunity from criticism, once they dabble in politics even if in so much as an expression of opinion.

* * * *

For a long time now, the Catholic Church has stood in the way of the progress of democracy and the uplift and the rise of the masses. In his brilliant book "Le Christianisme Medieval et Moderne," Monsieur Charles Giugnebert, that eminent and much respected professor at the Sorbonne in Paris, says: "The Pope sent his encouragement and his marks of approbation to those in each country who taught and championed the dogma of divine sovereignty and to those statesmen who, under the inspiration of the Jesuits, sought to link the Church, in the home politics of various countries, with the doctrines of the most narrow absolutism and reaction. The Vatican has fought democracy; at the very outset: it allied itself with the Carlists of Spain, with the monarchist reaction under the Comte de Chambord in France, and with the Portuguese Miguelists. The Pope was the most determined foe of Italy's national unification. Everywhere the Papacy declared legitimate the very servitude from which democracy had vowed to liberate mankind."

These are not the words of a fanatic, but of a revered and responsible person, who holds a high place in the highest educational institution of France. They speak for themselves. They show how Catholicism stands in the way of all legitimate national and mass movements, which are condemned by the Vatican as the bloody emanations of Bolshevism and Marxism. We have come now to a stage, when we can speak rationally about socialism. Not so within the walls of the holy of holies.

This is seen by the somewhat regrettable part played by the Vatican in the Spanish question. A great deal of surprise was caused in democratic countries, when the Catholic hierarchy, from the top downwards, openly sided with General Franco in his "rebellion"—for that is the correct legal and constitutional word for Franco's attack on the legally constituted Republican Government of Spain. The surprise was even greater when one bore in mind that General Franco had the support of the greatest enemy of Christianity in the world, the one and only Adolf Hitler. No one can deny that Hitler has little love for Christianity or democracy. The Vatican was surely aware of this and it speaks little of this august Catholic and Christian institution that it sided him.

* * * *

Francois Mauriac of the Academie Francaise said somewhat recently: "How many years, how many centuries will it take the Church in Spain before it washes off that terrible stain and before the sons of the women murdered in Guernica, Durango, Barcelona and in the whole of Spain will have learnt not to confound the cause of their crucified God with that of General Franco." To which I would add—how long will it take the Vatican to realise that the part it has played in the Spanish war has grieved the hearts of many hundreds of thousands—Christians and non-Christians—who believe that justice and humanity are still an essential part of religion.

Catholicism has in its long

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 6).

Frankly Speaking

Hitler's Kite

Herr Hitler has flown a kite. The object is not peace but to guage the possibility of winning all his objectives in respect of Poland by peaceful means as he did at Munich in respect of Czechoslovakia. He wants to find out how far Britain will help in securing the betrayal of Poland to Germany. For, if, on the one hand, he is professing pacifism in connection with Danzig, he is, on the other, making it perfectly and pointedly plain that he is determined to incorporate the Free City into the Reich. The French have not been affected by this "trial balloon"; they know its worth. As the "Petit Parisien" remarks, "neither tricks, blackmail, nor seduction will have any effect on the nations which view all possibilities calmly and are prepared to face them"

Need For Vigilance

The comments of the Paris press constitute a warning and a timely warning to—Great Britain. For, it is a fact that Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues, who talk defiantly of resistance to aggression, still retain an important corner in their heart for the policy of "appeasement" and they are never incapable of mistaking deliberately a hypocritical hint for a sincere gesture of peace. This is not to suggest that British statesmen are going to betray Poland now. As a a matter of fact the present "balloon d'essai" has luckily—at least this is what appears to be the case—already burst. The London "Times" has for once come out on the side of straightforward anti-aggression. And the Germans themselves, realising the failure of their manoeuvre, are now indignantly repudiating it. But British statesmen do need to be watched with the utmost vigilance especially in view of Herr Wohlt's recent visit although they deny any knowledge of the rumoured scheme of a peace loan to Germany.

Curious Attitude

President Roosevelt is becoming a curious puzzle. From his address to the Press Conference on Friday last it would appear as if he was deliberately running away from his own publicly expressed views. He has been urgently impressing upon his people—and with sufficient, substantial reasons—the imminent possibilities of war in Europe, between aggressors and the democracies. He has been equally urgently declaring the sympathies of himself and his people on the side of the latter. And he is quite sure that the Senate's sabotage of his projected Neutrality legislation, having rendered the U.S.A. unable to help democracies, has definitely encouraged the aggressors. What is more, he ought to realise by now that it has also encouraged "realistic" betrayals to aggressors. In the face of all this he has decided that he will not move, come what may. This appears like something even worse than cutting his own and the world's nose to spite the American Legislature.

Wanted Ceaseless Agitation

Prompt effect should be given to the Congress President's suggestion that public meetings should be organised all over the country reiterating the demand for the immediate release of the political prisoners of Bengal who have been on hunger-strike since the 8th instant. He has done well not to fix any particular day for the meetings for all parts of the country. For the agitation at this stage needs to be continuous and to be intensified immediately. As the Government of Bengal will naturally be most impressed by public opinion in their own Province, agitation there must be most intensive. At the same time friendly negotiations should not be neglected. It is understood that the Home Minister has invited Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose to join the Advisory Committee from which he had resigned and to reconsider the question of release "in the light of the new situation". Nothing will be lost but much may be gained if Mr. Bose readily accepts the friendly invitation.

Deplorable, If True

It appears from a resolution of the Tamil Nad Provincial Harijan Temple Entry Conference held recently at Madras that the Mysore Government have "withdrawn their order permitting Harijans into the Sravana, Belagola temple even up to the limits where non-Hindus are allowed." The news is amazing, if true, and, as Gandhiji remarks in the latest issue of "Harijan," it "demands an answer from the Mysore authorities." We share his hope that "there is some misunderstanding somewhere."

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

PEIPING, July 22.

The Japanese appointed Mayor in a statement urges the extension of the anti-British campaign and appeals to the Chinese not to buy British goods or work for Britons, not to receive British education and to cancel contracts for British goods.—Reuter.

* * * *

Criticising the Congress, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi a distinguished Muslim Leaguer says: "At Conference after conference we have been asked to place our demands before them which on one pretext or another have rejected."

Your knowledge of contemporary history being derived from a mere study of the Jawaharlal-Jinnah correspondence, for instance, you perhaps didn't know that "our demands" were formulated at "Conference after conference".

But don't confess your ignorance. Otherwise another addition will be made to the anti-Muslim atrocities of the Congress—so convincingly proved at 'ex-parte' impartial "inquiry' after 'ex parte' impartial "inquiry".

And then, of course, the poor Governors will be hauled over live coal—figuratively speaking naturally—for ignoring "instruments of instruction" which, as you ought to know, mean accepting Pirpur reports.

* * * *

Leftist Leaders Criticise Mr. Bose's Activities
—Anglo-India.

Why? Aren't these activities extremely uplifting?

* * * *

The London "Times" reveals that it is Germany which is helping illegal immigration of Jews into Palestine because British action against it will encourage the belief that "the British Government are breaking their promises."

So what should be done to defeat the Nazis and make them look silly is freely to allow illegal immigration.

* * * *

It is suggested that "the collapse of the Chinese dollar (owing to Britain's withdrawal of support) is the biggest victory which the Japanese have won since the capture of Hankow".

We do hope Mr. Neville Chamberlain will accept the compliment with due immodesty.

* * * *

Mr. Neville Chamberlain has presumably done it again. In fact the triumph he has app—
—we mean achieved at Tokyo is more magnificent than the one at Munich.

We do not yet know what and how the London "Times" will ecstasise over the latest British victory. But, for ourselves, we have tried to visualise Mr. Chamberlain proudly strutting about, brows adorned with glorious laurels and trousers under the arms of grinning Japanese.

The amazing beauty of the picture has left us dumb.

* * * *

Annoyed by the American Congress, President Roosevelt has decided to sulk and do nothing about his Neutrality Legislation.

Which, we think, entitles him to enthusiastic congratulations from Nazi Germany and Japan and a grateful sigh of relief by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who can now salve his realism.

* * *

"Don't remind me of that!" he exclaimed. "I thought you'd forgiven and forgotten".

"So I have", said his wife, "but I don't want you to forget that. I've forgotten."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It is hard to make some people believe that the world goes round because they have never got their share.

Tales that dead men tell are ghost stories.

The successful man is the one who succeeds in making others think as well of him as he does of himself.

An intoxicated man may not be the centre of the universe, yet everything revolves around him.

Many a so-called poem needs a chiropodist to look after its feeet.

If a man loves an heiress more than words can tell he should try figures.

Outrage In International Settlement

POLICE INTERVENE AND FIRE FIFTY SHOTS

Terrorist Attack On Pro-Chiang-Kai-Shek Newspapers: One American & Two Chinese Killed

SHANGHAI, July 23.

AN AMERICAN BAR-OWNER, "TUG" WILSON, AND TWO CHINESE WERE KILLED AND A RUSSIAN DRIVER AND THREE CHINESE CONSTABLES WERE WOUNDED IN A SHOOTING AFFRAY IN THE HEART OF THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT, WHEN A BAND OF TERRORISTS ATTACKED A CHINESE NEWSPAPER SUPPORTING THE CHIANG-KAI-SHEK REGIME.

POLICE INTERVENED AND OVER 50 SHOTS WERE FIRED.—REUTER.

CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

(Continued from page 1.)

problems between Britain and Japan have not yet been solved.—Reuter.

PLEA TO WITHHOLD JUDGMENT

LONDON, July 23.

Hitherto the only information on yesterday's conversation between Sir Robert Craigie and Mr. Arita has come from Japanese sources. In official circles in London it is held that these reports must be treated with reserve until Mr. Chamberlain makes a statement to-morrow. Meanwhile it is wise to withhold judgment.

It is recalled Mr. Chamberlain in his statement in the House of Commons on June 28, said that the Tokio conversations would relate to local issue, and he has since stated that the discussion ranged over the general background of the Tientsin incident.—Reuter.

MODERN DIPLOMATIC METHOD!

LONDON, July 23.

The news from exclusively Japanese sources that an agreement has been reached between Sir Robert Craigie and Mr. Arita was accompanied by tendentious Japanese comment, says the diplomatic correspondent of the "Observer". This comment suggested, but did not state, that the agreement was reached upon the Japanese terms and that the result would be disappointing to China.

Although no message has been received from Sir Robert Craigie, it goes without saying that an agreement can be and has been reached only in conformity with instructions on which Sir Robert Craigie has been negotiating.

The correspondent recalls that only last Monday Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons said that Britain would not and could not reserve her policy at the demand of another Power.

The correspondent declares that it is regarded in London as important that opinion in Chungking should not be misled by the Japanese report designed precisely for such a purpose. He adds that Mr. Chamberlain will be making a statement on the position in the House of Commons on Monday.

The Japanese version must be regarded partly as a normal manifestation of modern diplomatic method, familiar both in the practice of Berlin and Tokio, by which propagandist objects are regarded as of great importance and accuracy of fact as of slight importance, and partly perhaps as a method of encouraging Japanese popular opinion not to recognise the real nature of facts when they become known from official statement in London and Tokio to-morrow.—Reuter.

CHINESE ABANDON CHINCHEN

Bitter Fighting In S. East Of Shansi

SHANGHAI, July 23.

Chungking reports state that Chinese troops were compelled to abandon the strategically important town of Chinchen in Shansi following the Japanese capture of two villages to its south, which placed Chinese forces in Chinchen in danger of encirclement and annihilation.

Bitter fighting is progressing in south-east Shansi since the Japanese launched an offensive designed to encircle the Chinese in Tainan mountains.—Reuter.

BENGAL P. C. C. IMBROGLIO

Complaint To Congress President

CALCUTTA, July 23.

It is understood that a complaint questioning the validity of the meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee requisitioned for July 26 to remove the present executive and elect a fresh one, has been submitted to the Congress President.

The signatories include Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy and others of Dr. Roy's Group, the Radical Party and the Khadi Group. They contend that the requisite number of signatories to the requisition has not been obtained, and that the meeting would be "malafide" on the ground that the party in power being unable to form an election tribunal to their choice under the amended constitution requiring three-fourths majority want to dissolve the present executive to elect a packed body.—United Press.

JEWS SHAN'T SELL MUSIC

Italian Ban — "Black List" Being Prepared

ROME, July 23.

The sale of light music by Jewish composers, both in the form of gramophone records and printed scores, is to be banned in Italy.

At the instigation of Sgr. Alfieri, Minister of Popular Culture, "A black list" of works and composers is being prepared by a commission "for the increase and discipline of Italian light music.—Reuter.

GOVERNORS' HOLIDAY TRIP TO ENGLAND

KARACHI, July 23

It is understood that H. E. Sir George and Lady Cunningham will arrive here on August 13 and leave for England by the Imperial Airways flyingboat on the following morning.

His Excellency Sir Maurice Hallett, Governor of Bihar, will arrive here on August 6 and leave for England by Imperial Airways flyingboat the following day.—A. P.

Burma Satrap At Southampton

LONDON July 22.

Sir Archibald Cochrane, Governor of Burma arrived at Southampton by the Imperial Airways flying boat "Australia"

Sir Archibald Cochrane was welcomed by Mr. M. J. Clauson on behalf of the Marquess of Zetland, Mr. D. T. Monteath Assistant Under Secretary for Burma and Sir Firoz Khan Noon.—Reuter.

INDIA'S NEW AGENT IN BURMA

No Non-Official Indian Appointed As Was Agreed To Previously

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 23

The appointment of Mr. R. H. Hutchings, as Government of India's Agent to Burma comes as a strange end to the protracted dispute reported to have been going on between the Government of India and the Government of Madras. It may be remembered that the Madras Premier, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar made a statement in the Madras Assembly May last to the effect that it had been agreed between the Government of India and the Government of Madras that a non-official Indian should be appointed. In view of this categorical statement made by the Madras Premier in the Legislature, some surprise has been caused by the appointment of a European Civilian now in the Bengal Secretariat.

A communique issued by the Government of India offers, however no explanation on this point Mr. Hutchings was some years back in the Government of India as Deputy Secretary, Education Department and is now Joint Secretary to the Bengal Government.

According to the statement made by the Madras Premier in May last the Madras Government claimed a predominant voice in the selection of the Government of India's Agent to Burma as a vast majority of Indians in Burma were from South India. It was reported at the time that the Bengal Government also claimed the right to be consulted. Since then reports current in Simla indicated that the Madras Government suggested the name of Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar. Antther name prominently mentioned was Sir C. Madhavan Nair of Madras.

The delay in making the appointment, though the previous incumbent had left Rangoon in April itself was understood to be due to correspondence going on between the Government of India and the Madras Government. The present appointment of Mr. Hutchings, who is not a non-official Indian is likely to lead to some repercussions both in Madras and the Central Legislatures.

INDIAN CRICKET AND PROFESSIONALISM

Sub-Committee Considers M. C. C.'s View

The sub-committee consisting of Messrs. C. R. Pattabhiraman, P. Gupta, C. M. Diwan and K. S. Ranga Rao, with Mr. H. N. Contractor in the chair, met on Saturday evening and decided that, as shamamateurism already existed in India and as it was only right that an honourable career should be open to talented cricketers, the recognition of professionalism in cricket was bound to improve the standard of the game in this country.

The sub-committee accepted the view of the M.C.C. that the term professional should imply any one who received wages for playing cricket, and expressed the opinion that there should be no distinction social or otherwise, between a professional and an amateur in Indian cricket.

SCALE OF PAYMENT

Certain suggestions were made as regards the scale of payment governing professionals. These were: Rs. 100 per match in the Cricket Championship of India: Rs. 200 per match for All-India trials and representative fixtures played under the auspices of the Board of Control for Cricket in India; Rs. 300 per match for Tests in India.

Regarding foreign tours the sub-committee decided to recommend to the Board that all players, whether amateur or professional, should receive a reasonable sum, up to Rs. 300, as kit allowance. Allowances on board and during the tour should be the same for professionals and amateurs, apart from any fixed sum paid to the latter to cover incidental expenses. Professionals should also be paid £150 for the period away from India.

Mr. Contractor associated himself with all these decisions, but expressed the opinion that in view of the financial obligations involved by the scheme the time was not as yet ripe for the introduction of professionalism in India.

QUESTION OF UMPIRING

The question of umpiring was discussed on the same day by a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. C. R. Pattabhiraman, P. Gupta and K. S. Ranga Rao, with Mr. H. N. Contractor as chairman, and recommendations were submitted for the consideration of the Board of Control for Cricket in India at to-day's meeting.

It was suggested that the Board should appoint at its annual general meeting an umpires' sub-committee to control and direct cricket umpiring in India and co-ordinate the activities of the affiliated bodies in this connection.

CALL FOR BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

PEIPING, July 22.

The Japanese appointed Mayor in a statement urges the extension of the anti-British campaign and appeals to the Chinese not to buy British goods or work for Britons, not to receive British education and to cancel contracts for British goods.—Reuter.

U. P. Minister Offers To Resign

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

According to a report published in the "Pioneer" Mr Sampurnanand, Education Minister, has offered to resign from the Cabinet following differences with the Executive of the Congress Party over the appointment of Major C. T Reed as acting Principal of the Thomas Engineering College Roorki.

It appears that the Minister superseded Prof Rajaram in favour of Major C. T. Reed, but the Executive of the Congress Party expressed disapproval of Minister's action. It appears that other members of the Congress Cabinet have not supported Mr Sampurnanand's action. So he is facing the crisis alone.

The question was raised in the Assembly recently when the Minister stated that on previous occasions when a post fell vacant an Indian was appointed. This year the Indian was not appointed for administrative reasons Mr. Sampurnanand said that there were complaints against the Indian official and an enquiry was made before the present appointment was made.

The Minister admitted that the Public Services Commission was not consulted as the appointment was temporary and further the Indian official resigned in protest.

RETURN OF SANJAK TO TURKEY

Animated Scenes At Celebration Of Event

ANKARA, July 23.

Three days celebrations to mark the return of the Sanjak of Alexandretta to Turkey, agreed upon last month, began with a national holiday throughout the country to-day. The last detachment of French troops left the province this morning, after solemnly saluting Turkey colours which were hoisted everywhere.

The departure was an occasion for striking demonstrations of Franco-Turkish friendship. Thousands of spectators singing the French and Turkish National Anthems bade the troops farewell.—Reuter.

Ban On Entry Of "Shiva Temple" Priest

NEW DELHI, July 23.

Sadhu Shampuri, the priest of the "Shiva Temple" in the Queen's Gardens has been served with an order by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, prohibiting his entry without previous permission of the local Government, into Delhi Municipal Area, for a period of three months from to-day.—A. P.

Strike In Daily 'Hilal'

(Through Lal Bavta P. K. Union).

All 12 workers in "Daily Hilal" are on strike for the last 20 days. The Lalbavta Press Kamgar Union is conducting the strike and the Press is being picketed throughout the whole day.

On account of some compromise talks the picketing was suspended on Saturday but as no compromise could be effected, it has been resumed again.

The Union has started a strike fund in aid of these workers. There are nearly 18 to 20 thousand Press Workers in the city of Bombay. If they do even a little bit and help these strikers, the strike struggle can be fought till success is achieved. Every Press Worker is, therefore, requested to contribute to the strike fund.

"THETIS" FAILS TO RISE

LIVERPOOL, July 22

It has been authoritatively stated after a conference of salvage experts and naval officers that, contrary to earlier reports, the "Thetis" did not rise from the sea bed.—Reuter.

SUBHAS LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose left for Calcutta by the Nagpur Mail on Sunday evening.

After a stay of a few days at Calcutta he will visit Orissa and Nagpur and start his Tamil Nad tour about the middle of August.

Bounty For Cotton Exporters

U. S. Govt. Plan For Success Of Subsidy Programme

WASHINGTON, July 23

The Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. Wallace, has announced that Government would pay exporters a bounty of one and a half cents in the pound for cotton sold abroad under the cotton subsidy programme which is designed to regain for the United States "a fair share" of the world's markets. An equivalent payment will be made on exports of cotton goods made from the United States. Mr. Wallace has reserved the right to decrease or increase the rate if it is essential for the success of the programme.

The programme becomes effective a minute past midnight on Thursday. Payments will be made on cotton sold for export on or before June 30, 1940. The rates of payment on cotton goods will range from one cent to 2.10 cents to the pound according to the character of the goods. Mr. Wallace hoped that the need for the subsidy would be temporary and said that the United States would do all in its power to bring about an effective and equitable international cotton agreement and did not intend to precipitate mutually injurious price competition.

The exports of the season closing on July 31 are expected to be 34,00,000 bales, which is the smallest in 60 years. Mr. Wallace's assistant said it was hoped to sell between six and seven millions during the coming year.—Reuter.

SIND EDUCATION MINISTER'S TOUR

KARACHI, July 22.

Pir Ellahi Buksh, Minister in charge of Education, will undertake six weeks' tour of the whole Province in connection with the literacy campaign launched by him during the month of May. He has cancelled his previous programme which included attendance at conferences at Simla and Bombay, and commences his tour on August 3.—A. P.

S. S. "Takliwa" At Bedi Bunder

S. S. "Takliwa" called at the Bedi Bunder at 17 hours on the 20th July for the African Ports and sailed with 205 passengers. The passengers were kept ready to board the steamer, immediately on arrival so as to avoid any delay to the steamer which left the Bunder at the schedule time inspite of the inclemency of weather. There was a crowd of over 400 men who had gone to the Rozi Pier to see the passengers off and the arrangements made by all the Departments of the State to meet the rush of traffic are said to be exceedingly satisfactory.

STOP PRESS

NORMAL PROGRESS OF TALKS.

MOSCOW, July 23.

After to-day's meeting which lasted an hour and a quarter it was understood that the conversations were advancing normally and another meeting was expected shortly. At the conclusion of the conference with M. Molotov, Sir William Seeds, M. Naggiar and Mr. Strang conferred together. The results of to-day's proceedings have been transmitted to London and Paris.—Reuter.

ARREST OF POLISH CADETS.

DANZIG, July 23.

Ten Polish military cadets armed with automatic pistols were arrested when crossing the frontier without permission. It is expected they will be charged with espionage, and are likely to escape with a nominal sentence of a few weeks imprisonment.—Reuter.

CADETS' PARADE BEFORE KING.

LONDON, July 23.

Five hundred cadets of the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth paraded before the King when Their Majesties visited the College, and attended divine service at the Chapel.—Reuter.

INCORPORATION OF ALBANIAN FORCES.

TIRANA, July 23.

The Albanian military forces today were incorporated in the Italian army. Throughout the country officers and men took oath of allegiance to King Victor Emmanuel.—Reuter.

Jawahar's Mission Fructifies?

Entire Repatriation Scheme To Be Kept In Abeyance?

'Ceylon Govt. Takes Hint From Government Of India's Warn[illegible]t Repercussions'?

COLOMBO, July 23.

IT IS RELIABLY LEARNT THAT THE CEYLON MINISTRY ARE RECONSIDERING THE QUESTION OF BRINGING INTO OPERATION THE REPATRIATION SCHEME CONSEQUENT ON THEIR PARLEYS WITH PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU FOR THE PAST FEW DAYS, AND ARE EXAMINING THE DESIRABILITY OF POSTPONING ALL ACTION PENDING FURTHER SCRUTINY OF THE ENTIRE SCHEME OF REPATRIATION OF INDIAN LABOURERS. IT IS GATHERED THAT THE NOTICES SO FAR SERVED ON THE LABOURERS IN THIS CONNECTION WILL BE KEPT IN ABEYANCE SUBJECT TO FURTHER EXAMINATION TO OVERTHROW IMPERIALISM WAS PASSED.

REASON FOR CHANGED ATTITUDE.

This change in the attitude of the Ceylon Government it is believed in informed circles, has been brought about as a sequel to their correspondence with the higher authorities. The Government of India's hint as to the possible repercussions of the scheme being executed and the visit of Pandit Nehru as "India's Ambassador" seem to have provoked this correspondence between the Ceylon and the Imperial Governments.

Pandit Nehru will be meeting the Ministers to-morrow afternoon when the possible outcome of the talks is likely to be known more definitely.—United Press.

(Jawahar's speech at Hatton, on Page 14.)

BERLIN ASTONISHED AT "PEACE SCARE"

BERLIN, July 23

Every effort is being made in Germany to reduce the effect of yesterday's "peace scare" abroad.

Foreign Office circles express utmost astonishment and regret at yesterday's "exaggeration and misrepresentation" and declare that a normal and unimportant statement was twisted by the foreign press into a peace offer implying that Germany will not in any circumstances fight for Danzig.

This is sarcastically rejected and it is declared that everyone should know that though Germany does not want war, Herr Hitler is determined to bring Danzig back to the Reich without any compromise.—Reuter.

BRITISH GOVT. HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF IT!

LONDON, July 23

The British Government has no knowledge of a scheme for a big Peace Development Loan to Germany in return for Germany carrying out a programme of disarmament, writes the "Sunday Times" diplomatic correspondent.

Neither Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax nor any other member of the Cabinet had any such proposals under consideration, much less communicated them to Herr Wohltat when he was in London last week.

The more important aspect of Herr Wohltat's conversations, the London correspondent adds, is that he could not fail to have had impressed on him the determination of the British Government and people to resist aggression in Europe and to carry out, if the need arises, their pledges to Poland, Rumania and Greece. For the rest the door to peaceful negotiation has never been locked, but only Germany can open it.—Reuter.

WE HAVE RIGHT TO OUR STOLEN TERRITORIES

DANZIG, July 23.

Addressing 4,000 dockyard workers, Herr Foerster for the first time admitted Danzig's military preparations. "It is no longer necessary to rely on Germany" he said. "We are now prepared for all eventualities. Other States may arm, but they won't overtake us that way. We have the right to our stolen territories and we shall get them back."—Reuter.

G. O. C. FOR BRITISH FORCES IN FAR EAST

Plans For Complete Co-ordination

LONDON, July 23.

Following the appointment of Lt.-Genl. Sir Archibald Wavell as G. O. C. in Middle East, military correspondent of the news of the World foreshadows the appointment of a General Officer Commanding in chief for British Forces in the Far East with headquarters at Singapore.

He says that this post will enable a complete co-ordination to be effected between British garrisons in Malaya, Burma, Hongkong, Shanghai and North China and also with India, Australian and New Zealand forces. It will also enable arrangements to be completed for "pooling" if necessary of the Anglo-French land forces in the Far East.

The correspondent adds that similarly the supreme command of British Naval Forces in Indian and Pacific Oceans is to be vested in a Commander-in-Chief.

The completion of the new squadron of capital ships now being built will enable a strong force to be based at Singapore.—Reuter.

New Rear-Admiral Of Bermuda

LONDON, July 23

It is announced that the appointment of Rear-Admiral G. S. Arbuthnot as Commander-in-Chief of the America and West-Indies Station will be dated from December 6. Rear Admiral Arbuthnot, who will succeed Vice-Admiral Sir S. J. Meyrick will assume command at Bermuda about November 16.—Reuter.

World Achievement

A Flying Marvel

Picture an aeroplane flying in cloud or through fog. The instruments before the pilot tell him that he is 4500 feet above sea-level. All well and good. He goes happily on his way till suddenly there is a crash, his machine bursts into flames—and the end has come.

The accident occurred because although the pilot was keeping his plane 4500 feet above sea level he was unaware of a mountain range below him rising 5,000 feet above sea-level. Into the mountain he crashes with disastrous results, just as the R-101 crashed in France.

American fliers had a similar experience in 1938 when flying over Siberia. The map told them they were near mountains 6,000 feet high beneath them, but when a rift in the clouds appeared they saw to their horror that the mountains were almost like a wall ahead—rising at least 9,000 feet above sea-level. Fortunately they managed to clear them.

Now comes news of a wonderful new altimetre. The type in common use has always shown merely the height above sea-level. The new instrument—a marvel of our age—shows the pilot just how many feet he is above the ground immediately below him.

The device sends out exceedingly small wireless waves which are reflected back by the ear, and by delicate instruments are made to indicate the number of feet they have travelled before hitting the ground. The value of this new apparatus can hardly be overestimated, and its invention is an achievement of tremendous importance to flying.

Indian News From London

Labour Leaders, Tennis Players And A Parliamentary Secy.

"I Am Not A Speaker", Says Ghaus Mohd.; Nimbkar Declares He Was Lost In Geneva!

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, July 14.

On Sunday last, when I went to Victoria Station to meet Aftab Ali, president of the All-India Seamen Union, for a few minutes I felt I was standing on one of the platforms of an Indian railway terminus stations. As the arrival of a Congress leader at any of the Indian railway stations is a grand occasion for his followers to gather there and greet him, amidst cries, wishing him victory and victory to the cause which he represents, Aftab Ali was welcomed by Indian Seamen and others from the East End in a similar manner. There were at least 300 Indians at Victoria station and even the station staff and the railway police, who were unprepared for such a gathering, had a rough time in clearing the railway station to make room for other holiday-makers, who had crowded the place.

"WHO IS THIS GUY?"

The small figure of Aftab Ali was almost lost in that vast gathering of Indians, every one of whom desired to shake him by the hands and wish him "Jai" Many English folks are by now familiar with this Indian expression but on Sunday last there were those who went about enquiring of Indians "what is all this fuss about? Who is this guy? Why is there a garland round his neck? Why do they lift him shoulder high? And in that crowd there were many English workers—most of them belonging to the Southern Railways' staff, who felt very proud that a leader of Indian Seamen was being received so warmly by Indian workers themselves. Aftab Ali was so touched by the comradely reception that was extended to him that he abandoned the idea of reaching his East End residence by a car, put at his disposal by an Indian doctor, and preferred to make the homeward journey in the company of his followers, who all travelled by the "underground".

TENNIS PLAYER NOT A SPEAKER

While Aftab Ali was experiencing such a warm reception, R. S. Nimbkar, his colleague at the I. L. O. was being feted, along with the Indian Davis Cup players, by the members of the Federation of Indian Students' Societies in Europe at an afternoon function in an Indian restaurant. The treasurer of the Federation, Mr. Dhari, took the chair and the General Secretary, Mr. Haksar, welcomed the guests of honour. When Ghaus Mahomed rose to speak, there were 100 Indian students to cheer him. "I am a tennis player and not a speaker" he said apologetically. "All that I can do is to thank you for your kind welcome". He was followed by Sawoor, who, too, attempted to speak but did not make much progress. We had the same experience at the hands of Mr. Bose. However all of them agreed with Mr. Haksar that India would not be able to demonstrate satisfactory form of international games so long as Indian tennis players were confined to amateur standard. They agreed that India ought to introduce professional standard in the domain of sports and she would then make rapid strides along with other countries. Of course, they saw eye to eye with Mr Haksar in his plea that the "experience gathered by Indian players in Europe should be put at the disposal of our less fortunate brothers at home'.

"WE ARE NOWHERE"

The gathering found itself in a serious atmosphere as Mr. Nimbkar rose to tell it something about what he had seen and done at Geneva. "When I left India I felt we are not on the map of the world", he complained. "And when I found myself in Geneva", he confessed, "my international outlook gave way and I became more nationalist. I said to myself 'we have no place anywhere. We have a place only when our exploitation is concerned—as carried on by foreigners—and when other interests are supreme to ours'. I tell you Geneva is a creation of capitalist Powers with a view to end social injustices. They admit there is no social justice and, therefore, the International Labour Office was brought into formation after the Treaty of Versailles.

WORKERS' DIFFICULTIES

"For twenty years, the I. L. O. has been working for the amelioration of the working class. The I. L. O. conference meets after a good deal of discussion by the Governing Body. After a preliminary discussion has been gone through, a questionnaire is sent out to member States and then the conference proper meets. At this conference to pass any resolution a 2/3rd majority is necessary and this majority is made up of 50 per cent government vote, 25 per cent employers' vote and 25 per cent workers' vote. Thus against the joint combination of the Government and Employers' vote, the workers have to struggle hard to get it anything passed at these conferences. So whenever a resolution or a convention is passed by the I. L. O. conference it is done so only when the bulk of the governments and the employers agree to do so. Therefore whenever Geneva passes a convention you can take it that that is the minimum to which governments and employers are prepared to go in the interest of the toiling working class of the world".

INGLORIOUS RECORD

Mr. Nimbkar then gave a detailed account of the Conventions passed by the I. L. O. and the number of Conventions ratified by the Government of India. He criticised the record of the Government of India in so far as it affected the interests of the Indian workers. Specifically referring to the Convention about the Unemployed, Mr. Nimbkar reminded his audience that although the Government of India ratified it, it withdrew its ratification after ten years and after having done nothing to give effect to the ratification "Such is the wonderful record of our Raj" he commented, "so far as Geneva is concerned".

MIDDLE-CLASS ATMOSPHERE

In Mr. Nimbkar's opinion the working class leaders from India give a challenge to the working class opinion of Western countries. "I found a peculiar mentality", he said, "when I met Workers' Group at Geneva. When you see their organisations and leaders in Europe you find that our working class is more class-conscious than they are. Although this fact was emphasised to me by my predecessors who had attended the I. L. O. conferences, I had not believed them. Now I must say, after being at Geneva, that I am entirely in agreement with their views. At Geneva instead of finding or experiencing class-conscious working-class atmosphere in the Workers' Group, I was shocked to notice nothing but a middle class atmosphere, in the Workers' Group. For a day or two I really felt lost in that group"

INDIA'S BIG CONTRIBUTION

Mr. Nimbkar pointed out that during the last twenty years there had been countries very smaller than India which had a proud place in the I. L. O. conference. Countries like, Switzerland, and Netherlands, had been given seats of honour, presidents or vice-presidents, but India was always kept in the background. In this connection Mr. Nimbkar had reminded the organisers of the I. L. O. conference that the Geneva institution was maintained by contributions of nations and India was contributing in no small measure. Although Britain took the first place in this contribution, the second highest contribution came from the Soviet Union. France took the third place whereas India was the fourth country to make a big contribution. Nevertheless India had only eight of her nationals employed at Geneva—four on the staff of the I. L. O. and four at the secretariat of the League of Nations.

VALUE OF FOREIGN CONTACTS

"My job at Geneva," said Mr Nimbkar, "was to raise a voice of protest against the treatment meted out to Indian workers and I am proud to say I did it most effectively. The I. L. O. may not be able—and will not be able—to do much to put a stop to social injustices, but it still can do a little as a palliative. That is one of the reasons why I deplore the decision of some of our national leaders who want to leave the League of Nations. My personal opinion is that such an action is suicidal. Mahatma Gandhi does not want any foreign propaganda—he does not want even to utilise an international platform to voice Indian grievances. He has his views on that subject and I entirely disagree with them. But I must here say that it goes to the credit of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru whatever little importance India has secured in international affairs. Nehru has always believed in foreign contacts and he has worked for it in season and out of season. We must thank him for it, since there is a good deal of ignorance about India in the nations of the world."

"At that well-known bourgeois place", continued Mr. Nimbkar, "Scarborough there was utter ignorance about Indian national movement. If a good representation goes from India to these international conferences, I have no hesitation in saying that we shall be able to accomplish a good deal of propaganda. You can talk on these problems to the peoples of the world what you think about our problem and how it stands under the exploitation of British Imperialism. At the World Health Congress at Scarborough many important questions were discussed. But the Government of India was not represented. I was there—the only other Indian—as a representative of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. That Congress gave me a new outlook about social life. Now, since neither the Government of India, nor any of the provincial Governments has taken any interest in this Health Congress, how can I successfully carry out the new ideas which I am taking back with me from Scarborough? We have to move our Government—at least our provincial Governments—to do something to better the lot of our people."

Mr. Nimbkar was followed by Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, Parliamentary Secretary to the United Provinces Revenue Minister, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. He gave us a brief survey of the activities of the Pant Ministry with special reference to what is being done for the amelioration of the lot of the workers and peasant in that part of the country. He was of the opinion that India should take effective steps to abolish landlordism—big landlords who do not work but exploit the people and spend their wealth in Europe. "These Maharajahs, Chota Rajas, Big Talukdars," added Mr. Jain, "who come here and go to America have given a wrong impression about our country to these people. In Europe and in America they have created an impression that India is a rich country, whereas she is utterly poor."

SUMMER CAPRICE

By STANLEY CORDELL

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the temperature was 94 degrees. Overhead the sun was a yellow disk, gleaming down mercilessly through the haze. Haze enshrouded all the horizons, veiling the mountains, blurring the lake's opposite shore. Everything sweated Things and people. To move was to suffer.

Sitting alone on the wide porch, Mrs. Whipple mopped her face and fanned herself and scolded Emily, the upstairs maid. Emily had just told her that Martha, the cook, was prostrated with the heat. This meant that Martha wouldn't be able to get dinner tonight. Worse, Mrs. Whipple believing that it was going to be cool, had ordered a thick steak, and it was too late to go to the village for something for a salad. She wondered irritably, what Mr. Victor, who was due to arrive from California to complete the citrus deal with her husband, would think of thick steaks in this kind of weather.

"You'll have to get the dinner," she told Emily bluntly. "You're not much of a cook, but you'll have to do."

"I ain't a cook at all," said Emily, "and I won't get dinner."

Mrs. Whipple stared. It was the first time she had ever seen Emily defiant. Beads of perspiration stood out on the maid's face. She looked uncomfortable. Mrs Whipple bit her lip. If she scolded Emily any more Emily might quit, and with Martha down with the heat, that wouldn't be good.

Down by the lake beneath the maples, Curt Stark put his arm around Betty Whipple and tried to kiss her. Betty shook him off with an impatient gesture.

"For goodness' sake, why must you maul me in such weather?"

"I'm not mauling you. I'm only trying to kiss you because we're engaged, and this is the first time I've seen you in two months."

"Well, don't! I can't stand it! I can't bear to be touched!"

Sweat streamed down Curt's face. He became sullen. "Don't flatter yourself that you look kissable. I was only trying to do my duty."

"Oh, you wretch! I hate you! Don't ever speak to me again!"

Up in the summer house near the tennis court, Mr. Whipple swore under his breath when perspiration dropped from his forehead and blurred the ink on the papers he was reading. An automobile swung into the drive and Mr. Whipple hastily got into his coat. That would be Mr. Victor. Whatever else happened, Mr. Victor must be made to feel at home

Mr. Victor was getting into his own coat and trying to mop his forehead when Mr. Whipple greeted him.

"What weather" Mr. Victor exclaimed disgustfully. "And I was told New England had a fine summer climate."

Mr. Whipple laughed in a tone designed for a jovial. "Remember what Mark Twain said: 'If you want a change of climate in Boston, wait a minute.'"

"Blast Mark Twain" snapped Mr. Whipple. "He never wrote anything but drivel anyhow!"

"I beg to differ," said Mr. Whipple stoutly. "Mark Twain was one of our greatest American writers."

"It will be clear to-morrow and we can get in some fishing," said Mr. Whipple.

"I can't say I admire your intelligence," said Mr. Whipple.

The two men glared at each other. Silently Mr. Whipple led the way to the summer house. His shirt was wringing wet. Streams of sweat ran down his back. "I suppose," he said, "You'd like to get this business over with so you can get away as quickly as possible."

"The quicker the better," snarled Mr. Victor.

Thunder rumbled in the distance. Lightning flashed on the horizon. A faint breeze rippled the lake's surface. Far away could be heard a roaring sound. Down by the lake Betty sat upstraight. The breeze fanned her face. 'Let's go to the house," she said. "I believe it's going to rain."

On the veranda Mrs. Whipple stopped fanning. A capricious wind caught her hair She smiled.

Black clouds blotted out the sun. The wind increased. The rumble of thunder was nearer. Lightning slashed the sky. Drops of rain fell. Mr. Whipple and Mr. Victor came from the summer house to the porch.

The storm approached rapidly. Rain fell in torrents washing dust-covered foliage clean, freshening the atmosphere. The wind had a chill to it. It whipped spray from the falling rain into the faces of the five people who sat beneath the porch covering. They welcomed it eagerly. It had a rejuvenating effect. It was like being revived after a long period of dull, stupid semi-consciousness.

In fifteen minutes the temperature dropped fifteen degrees. It dropped another fifteen in the next quarter hour. A degree a minute.

Emily the maid, came to the door. She smiled. "I've started a fire in the living-room fireplace,' she said. They all went inside, laughing happily. Emily closed the windows. The five people grouped about the blaze, warming themselves, feeling cozy and companionable. Outside the storm raged and the thermometer continued to drop.

Mrs. Whipple suddenly heard Martha humming in the kitchen. She smiled. Wasn't lucky she had ordered the steak!

In a far corner of the room, Betty was saying: "Darling, I'm so sorry. Please kiss me now." Curt did.

Mr. Victor was saying to Mr. Whipple. "I guess Mark Twain knew what he was talking about all right. By jove, this is fine!"

Mr. Whipple beamed. "Of course you'll stay the week-end. It will be clear tomorrow and we can get in some fishing."

Outside the storm roared and screamed and lashed the lake into a fury. The wind shrieked. The thunder cracked The lightning flamed against the blackened sky. Only nature was out of sorts.

The Vatican

(Continued from Page 6).

history given ample instances of its refusal to accept the march of time. Its blindness to recognise that force which has sprung up all over the world—which calls itself mass-consciousness and mass-determination—has become almost proverbial.

Nothing can ever justify in the eyes of God the ruthless massacre of innocent women and children on that Spanish continent at the hands of the Fascists and no papal or Catholic authority by siding with Franco and his murderous crew can justify it to us. The Vatican has now been too much on the side of reaction to command that respect, which traditionally was due to it. Not once during all the mass murders of working-class people in Italy, Asurtia, Germany and Spain has the voice of the Vatican been raised in protest, while, as Piere Van Paasen, the renowned Dutch journalist says: "Mussolini's bloody work in Ethiopia was described as a holy task by the "Osservatore Romano", while the episcopal conference of Fulda has lauded Hitler as a man of God. The day the Nazis marched into Austria and the last remaining bulwark of Christianity and humanism in Eastern Europe went down before the jack-booted barbarians, Cardinal Innitzer declared the Fuhrer, 'a man visibly blessed by Providence'."

Why, I ask, are such things uttered in the name of Catholicism and Christianity? Why are such utterances tolerated? Why are they not denounced by the Vatican, if they have not its benediction? Or have they the papal benediction? It is true that we owe the greatest respect to the Vatican, but it is equally true that the Vatican owes respect to God and to humanity, which it is its religion to serve.

* * * *

Catholicism has a dictatorship all its own. It does not encourage free-thought and is equally opposed to liberty of speech. It denies Catholics the right to decide for themselves what they should read—a ridiculous imposition in modern times. It opposes birth-control, the most necessary of all impositions. In so many ways Catholic Christianity is opposed to modern Science. This article, therefore, is not written for those, who without protest accept that Catholic dictatorship. It is not written for those of that persuasion, or they stand for the perpetuation of the mental and physical servitude of one class of men to another. It is written for those who must decide for themselves whether they will tolerate the continual blessing of inhumanities and of ruthless oppressors in the name of Christianity and God. It is written for those who saw something in the sacrifice of their Christ in the cause of humanity—something that is different from the concentration camps of Nazi Germany—these camps, which are the blessings of "a man obviously blessed by Providence"! Or was Cardinal Innitzer merely trying to be amusing?

It is said, time and again, that the attitude of the Vatican on the Spanish question is justified because it aims at exterminating Bolshevism, the arch-enemy of Christianity and the anti-Christ of to-morrow. But who has burnt more churches and sacked more Catholic priests? Is it Republican Spain or is it Nazi Germany? The Vatican knows the real answer. It is too afraid to confess it even to itself.

There is an important quotation which I have come across while reading Pierre Van Paasen's book and which will speak for itself.

"If the Frente Popular is victorious," said Senor de Semprum Gurrea, perhaps the most authoritative of the Spanish Catholic intellectuals, "the Church will have absolute freedom. A great freedom, a terrible freedom! May it please God that she is not tempted to abuse that freedom! From the reawakening and the liberation of the people, the Church has nothing to fear. On the contrary, she will be freed herself, delivered from the chains which bind her now to big business. She will find back her lost virtue, which is to love and to serve and not to command."

The Frente Popular has fallen in Spain, but there are other Popular Fronts all over the world which stand to-day in danger of falling. I would, therefore, ask those, who have the interests of their religion at heart to ponder on the decadence that is fast setting into Christianity and if they will only realise it this article will have been worth writing.

Late Mr. Pratapsingh Kamdar

(From A Correspondent).
AROGYAVARAM, July 23.

Pratapsingh Morarji Kamdar expired on Sunday, 23 July at Madanapalle Sanatorium. He has followed his father the late Morarji Kamdar after a year and half leaving behind his mother Rambai Kamdar and his young wife.

EXPANSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

Hyderabad State's Five-year Plan

HYDERABAD, (Dn) July 15

An important scheme for the improvement and expansion of primary education in the Hyderabad State has been sanctioned by His Exalted Highness and will come into force from the commencement of the next Fasli year (6th October 1939). It forms a five year plan.

The scheme involves a heavy expenditure on new buildings. The ultimate aim is to provde standard design buildings for every village with a population of 1,000 but financial considerations may prevent this object in some districts being achieved within the next five years. Primary education in Hyderabad is free and instruction is imparted in the mother tongue of the pupil. The question of introducing compulsory education in certain areas is also under consideration but has not been allowed for in the present scheme.

The scheme contemplates the creation of School Committees for all schools comprising leading local residents whose function will be to encourage the attendance of pupils at the school and to bring, through the visitors' book, to the notice of the Inspecting Staff, local requirements. Where village panchayats are working a Committee of the panchayat will be appointed to discharge these duties. In considering the order of urgency of new buildings, whether to replace existing buildings, or to supply buildings in villages where no schools at present exist, the advice of the District Boards will be obtained by the Education Department.

It might be mentioned in this connection that the education of the State was most backward at the time when His Exalted Highness the Nizam came to the throne and changes were effected during his regime including the establishment of a University where Urdu is the medium of instruction. The present scheme if one mistakes not was mooted by Mr. Mayhew, M.A., I.E.S. It was on Sir Akber's recommendation that Mr. Mayhew was brought to Hyderabad as Education Adviser during 1910 who after a careful survey submitted a report to Government for reorganising the education.

AN AGGRAVATED COMPLAINT

(From Our Correspondent).
LONDON, July 17.

The "News Chronicle" publishes the following cable from its Bombay correspondent:—

Sudden obsession with the call of the homeland and an irresistible urge to renew contact with slight acquaintances in other towns are symptoms of an aggravated complaint which threatens to attack the British community in Bombay next month.

On August 1 prohibition is to be enforced in the city, and stocks are being laid in against the possibility of battalions of pukka sahibs collapsing from the complaint known as Bombay thirst.

By gad, sir, even Government House is going dry! At least, the Governor, Sir Roger Lumley, has made it known that no liquor will be served at public or private functions at which Indians are present. No, not even one chota peg.

PERHAPS JUST ONE

But if Sir Roger or his staff should happen to have a private party for Europeans only, a nip or two might be available. For the rest of us, there looms the awful prospect of the club counter being turned into a goat's-milk bar.

Seven liquor units will be all that each thirsty British Empire builder—including His Excellency—will be allowed per year, at a cost of 10 rupees.

One unit equals one quart of whisky or three quarts of wine or nine bottles of beer. Work it out: a mere 63 bottles of beer for 52 long hot weeks—and not even an extra ration in the month before monsoon.

Rangoon Mayor For Karachi

CALCUTTA, July 22.

U. Ba Win, Mayor of Rangoon arrived here this afternoon by Imperial Airways flying boat, "en route" to Karachi to attend the All-India Burma and Ceylon Mayers' Conference convened there by Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Mayor of Karachi. In view of the change in the date of the conference to July 28, the Rangoon Mayor will travel from Calcutta by train to Karachi.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—Will Have to Keep Going Till He Hits the Rockies By BUD FISHER

ONCE SIR THOMAS LIPTON WANTED ME TO SAIL HIS YACHT BUT MY PATRIOTISM PREVENTED ME FROM SAILING AGAINST MY OWN COUNTRY!
OH!
OH, MUTT, IF YOU'RE MY FRIEND TAKE ME ASHORE AT ONCE!
IN AN HOUR OR SO, KID!
THIS IS THE LAST TIME YOU'LL EVER RIDE WITH ME! YOU'RE FINE COMPANY! ALL YOU'VE DONE IS MOAN!
OHIO
WHAR YOU GOING WITH THEM OARS, STRANGER?
I'M GONNA KEEP ON WALKING INLAND UNTIL I MEET A GUY WHO DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY ARE!

Citadel Of Orthodoxy Falls

Mahatma On Significance Of Throwing Open Madura Temple

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

I have before me Rameshwari Devi's address to the Tamil Nad Provincial Harijan Temple Entry Conference held at Madura on 13th June last. I had a letter from her describing how successful her tour seemed to have been from the numbers who attended her meetings and the enthusiasm they showed. She had also expressed the hope that the famous Meenakshi temple was likely soon to be opened to Harijans. Little did I then know that the temple was to be opened so soon. But the wonderful event happened on the 8th instant.

It is a great event in the campaign against untouchability and the movement for the opening of temples to Harijans. The Proclamation opening the State temples of Travancore was no doubt a very big step. But it was the prerogative of the Maharaja. He had in his Dewan a wise adviser. The Maharaja, the Maharani and the Dewan brought about the transformation. But the opening of the celebrated temple of Madura is a greater event in that it is the popular will that has brought about the happy consummation. It reflects a decided conversion of the temple-goers of the Meenakshi temple. Shri Vaidyanath Aiyar and his co-workers deserve all the praise for the ceaseless effort that they have put forth in educating public opinion.

Let us hope that this opening will be followed up by the opening of the other great temples of the South. There should be no hurry, no hustling of the public. The opinion of the temple-goers is of the greatest value. Theirs should be the deciding voice. The workers will consolidate every gain so as to prevent any setback. Every opening of a temple to Harijans should mark greater purification inside and outside the temple opened. The sanctity of such temples should on no account be marred. No political capital should be made out of what is, and is intended to be, a purely religious act. Harijans too should be taught to understand the religious significance of the opening of temples for them.

There were fifteen useful resolutions taken at the conference. Of these the following three attract special attention:

1. This Conference notes with deep regret the recent action of the Mysore Government in having withdrawn their order permitting Harijans into the Sravana Belagola temple even up to the limits where Non-Hindus are allowed.

2. This Conference resolves that the Provincial Boards of the Harijan Sevak Sangh should take up the organization of a Provincial Sevak Service with the following objects:

(a) There should be a whole-time worker in charge of every institution run by the Harijan Sevak Sangh, as schools, hostels, etc.

(b) The Sevaks should undertake to serve for at least five years.

(c) They should be paid an allowance ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 according to the needs of the individual and the circumstances of the locality.

(d) The Sevak shall be attached to any one of the centres allotted to him by the Provincial Board.

(e) The qualifications of the sevak and the pledge to be given by him shall be the same as that of the Central Board sevaks, with this additional qualification that he should have passed at least III form and must have been for at least three years in Harijan work, and should possess full faith and confidence in the ideals set forth by Mahatmaji and the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

(f) The Provincial Board, though solely responsible for the salary of the sevaks, the institution to which he is attached will also undertake to pay at least half his allowance.

(g) The Provincial Board in consultation with the district or local committees shall select the sevaks under the scheme who will abide by the conditions laid down by the Provincial Board from time to time.

(h) The sevaks attached to each Provincial Board shall meet at least once a year.

3. Resolved that a short workers' training camp extending about a month be organized by the respective Provincial Boards in any of the following centres, viz., the Ramakrishna Vidyalaya of Coimbatore, the Vinayashram in Guntur, and the Kengeri Gurukul in Mysore. Shri Avinasilingam, Ramachandran, Bapineedu and Gopalaswamy be requested to draft a scheme for their training and circulate the same to all the Provincial Boards."

The first is surprising and demands an answer from the Mysore authorities. I hope that there is some misunderstanding somewhere. A concession once given is not withdrawn lightly.

The second resolution is very important. The conference has thereby taken a big step. The third is also a substantial resolution. Let us hope that whatever has been undertaken by the Conference will be duly carried out. Our resolutions often begin and end with being printed and advertised in the Press. They have value only if they are reduced to practice.

NATIONAL LIFE MUST BEGIN WITH INDIVIDUAL

Gandhiji On Provincial Jealousies

Mahatma M. K Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

Sri Jamshedji Mehta writes: "After the introduction of provincial autonomy one is pained to observe the growth of provincial exclusiveness and jealousies in matters big or trivial. I often wonder if provincial autonomy has not come upon us as a curse rather than a blessing. Instead of the nationalistic spirit having increased, provincial exclusiveness seems to have flourished. Before autonomy 'my country' used to mean India. Now it means 'my province'. Will you not warn the country against the danger before it becomes too deep-rooted to be dealt with?"

The letter is naturally in Gujarati. I have given a very free rendering of the thought and the grief running through the original. Shri Jamshedji's complaint has justification for it. Provincialism of a healthy type there is, and always will be. There is no meaning in having separate provinces, if there were no differences, though healthy, between them. But our provincialism must never be narrow or exclusive.

It should be conducive to the interest of the whole country of which the provinces are but parts. They may be likened to tributaries of a mighty river. The tributaries promote its mightiness. Their strength and purity will be reflected in the majestic stream. It must be thus with the provinces. Everything that the provinces do must be for the glory of the whole. If the great contribution of Rabindranath glorifies Bengal, it glorifies also India.

Does not his influence pervade the whole of India? Dadabhai lived not merely for the Parsis, not merely for Bombay, but for the whole of India. There is no room for exclusiveness or jealousy between province and province, unless India is to be dismembered into warring countries each living for itself and if possible at the expense of the rest. The Congress will have lived in vain if such a calamity descends upon the country.

Every attempt at dividing India into watertight compartments must be resisted. India's destiny is to become a strong independent nation making her unique contribution to the world's progress. Our patriotism is at no stage exclusive. We do not desire prosperity at the expense of the other nations of the earth. A time must come when we will be able to say, "We are no less citizens of the world than we are citizens of India." But the time will never come unless we know the art of being citizens of an Independent India. We cannot learn the art if we develop poisonous provincialisms. The right national life has to begin with the individual. I wish to be strong and free so that not only I but my neighbour also may benefit by my strength and freedom. We as individuals or provinces must bring our best fruit to the altar of the motherland.

ARYA GRIEVANCES AGAINST NIZAM

Publicity Officer's Statement

The following communique has been issued by the Information Bureau, Hyderabad-Deccan:—

In view of the announcement of the new scheme of constitutional reforms, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government desires to take the opportunity of stating its position in respect of certain matters regarding which from what has been appearing in the press it is evident that widespread misunderstanding still prevails.

A common misunderstanding, persistently repeated, is that, of the Satyagrahis who have been arrested in connection with the present campaign of Satyagraha, a large majority, usually stated to be 80 per cent, are State subjects. Official records, and the Satyagrahis actually in jail, prove that the proportion of State subjects to the total does not exceed 20 per cent, or one in five. The total number arrested during the six months from the commencement of the Satyagraha to the end of June is 8,000 odd. The bulk of these came under the auspices of the Arya Samaj organisation, but the figure also includes a considerable number of volunteers of the Hindu Mahasabha, a political body. There are more than 12 million Hindus in the State, while the number of Satyagrahis from the State has been about 1,600.

SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN.

The campaign of mass Satyagraha had its origin in the All-India Aryan Congress held at Sholapur in December 1938, and in the All-India Hindu Mahasabha meeting at Nagpur held at the same time. It was within the knowledge of the organisers that in September 1937, over a year before Satyagraha began, by command of His Exalted Highness the Nizam there had been set up a committee to enquire into the form which constitutional advance should take—a task not only of intricacy owing to the varied interests in the Dominions, but of special delicacy in view of the respective positions of the two major communities. The Committee was instructed "to investigate alternatives for the "more effective association of the different interests in the State with the Government whereby the latter may be placed in continuous possession of their needs and desires." The Committee comprised both officials and non-officials, with a non-official majority including the chairman, a leading Hindu lawyer of the State.

But without waiting for the new machinery which was being specially designed to give every community a constitutional method of pressing its needs upon Government, the two organisations entered on a campaign which it was patent from the outset must necessarily arouse fierce communal feeling in many parts of India. And this has been proved by the events of the last few months.

His Exalted Highness' Government leaves to the verdict of informed public opinion the methods followed in this campaign, with its use of immature boys, its cry of Hinduism in danger, its provocative slogans, and its aggressive paraphernalia of mass jathas and special trains, a 'war council,' and 'dictators.' In extreme propagandist quarters fantastic stories have been poured into credulous ears that the honour of Hindu women is not safe, that there is forcible conversion, that the Government is spending lakhs on tabligh, that temples are destroyed, and generally that Hindus are denied elementary religious rights.

While avoiding such sensational charges a recent complaint states that due performance of religious rites is restricted, and that the building of Hindu temples and Arya Samaj mandirs, and the opening of new Arya Samajas and even the hoisting of the OM flag and other denominational flags of the Hindus, are not allowed, under a policy guided by the Ecclesiastical department. This sweeping statement gives an entirely false picture of conditions in Hyderabad and, if refutation were needed, it is found in the daily life and worship of millions of Hindus throughout the State.

The general policy of the State differs in no way from that of the rest of India, namely complete freedom of religious belief and observance for all without distinction, subject only to the paramount requirements of peace and order, which are themselves conditions precedent to the enjoyment of that freedom. Such regulations as exist in Hyderabad for the purpose of applying this principle are framed not from the point of view of restriction on fundamental religious rights but solely from the point of view of safeguarding public tranquillity. The same principles are recognised elsewhere than in India.

His Exalted Highness' Government is confident that the new constitutional means provides, in the circumstances of the State, the most suitable remedy for the removal of such alleged grievances, and that, if worked in the spirit in which it is being set up, it will not only remove misunderstandings but will afford for all communities harmonious adjustment of any difficulties they may from time to time feel, and will by mutual consultation help to confirm that spirit of understanding between communities which has long been the tradition of the Deccan.

IS JAPAN INTERESTED IN DANZIG?

(Continued from page 6.)

more to the fore-ground. And London, if when it thinks of Danzig, thinks more of Singapore and the Indian Ocean, so Berlin and Rome when they talk of Danzig think more of Jibuti, Malta and the Black Sea.

All these suggest the double courses of concession to Germany over the Danzig question which well might turn out to be only a new stage in the attempt to push on an expansionist policy, and advance to sharpening and extending of the European strain with impairment in Anglo-German relations.

★

Two days back I had the opportunity to meet a near relative and close collaborator of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem. He spoke to me about the aims and aspirations of the Arabs. Curiously enough, he did not say much about the Jews. And he did not fail even to evince in short reference a sympathy for them, though he reflected bitterness about a role that, he indicated, they are being forced to assume as matters are. Fundamentally, he stressed, the movement in Palestine represents the aim and determination of the Arabs to secure independence. He mentioned that the Arab movement did not oversee the danger held by Nazi and Fascist expansionist urge. An advance of the latter, he added, stood checked by a reserve kept by Britain and it appeared as though the possibility of an alternative policy needed to be shown also to get Britain out of this reserve, that could be to the ultimate advantage of both Britain and the Arab world. An alternate policy, he emphasized, is often essential to push on a struggle.

The youthful looking Arab expressed his regret about the communal issue staying as a weighty factor in India to the detriment of the national movement and affirmed keenly that the Muslims in India would be doing best service to their co-religionists in the Arab world, if they well contributed their mite to the advancement of the struggle for freedom in their own country helping to preserve a good united movement.

★

The taking over of Alexandretta by Turkey, I was told, has caused some irritation and dissatisfaction in the Arab world. But the Arabs, it would seem, are not disposed to strain relations with Turkey now over this question. From the side of the Fascist Powers an attempt is kept to cause such a strain, particularly in order to add to a pressure on Turkey. Anyhow if Turkey displayed a tendency to expand further territorially at the cost of the Arabian lands, my Arab informer stated, it is likely to have unfavourable repercussions on Turkish-Arab relations. The Arab movement in Palestine, I also learnt, drew a satisfactory measure of interest from many of the Arab countries round about.

MRS. NAIDU FOR DACCA

HYDERABAD, (By Mail).

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who has been resting for the past month leaves here for Calcutta on the 24th instant, enroute to Dacca, where she will deliver the Convocation address of the Dacca University on the 29th instant.

From Dacca, Mrs. Naidu will be going to Wardha where the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee is expected to take place in the second week of August.—A. P.

SUSPENSION OF SATYAGRAHA IN HYDERABAD

POONA, July 23.

Mr. M. S. Aney, who had come here is not attending the meeting of the Executive Council of the international Aryan League to be held at Delhi to-morrow. In a telegram which he has sent to Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, M.L.A. (Punjab) in this connection conveying his inability to attend the meeting, he has, however, intimated that he has no objection if the Council decided to suspend the Satyagraha.

He declares in the course of the telegram that the reference to the religious rights of the subjects is not clear in the announcement made by the Nizam Government and is ambiguous. The Council might get in touch with Sir Akbar Hydari, through correspondence to get the implications of this reference to religious rights clarified.—United Press.

'Release Bengal Political Prisoners'

Bombay Socialists Urge United Action On Part Of Congress Ministries

THAT THE UTMOST PRESSURE BY CONGRESS, NAMELY UNITED ACTION ON THE PART OF THE CONGRESS-GOVERNED PROVINCES SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO BEAR UPON THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED TO RELEASE FORTHWITH THE POLITICAL PRISONERS WHO ARE ON HUNGER-STRIKE FOR OVER A FORTNIGHT was the plea put forward by speakers at a public meeting held on Saturday under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party at Jinnah Hall.

Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally presided.

Mr. Meherally said that a large part of the guilt of the present action on the part of the hunger-strikers lay with the public, who had slept over the matter. Much was done through Gandhiji's intervention in the cause of the political prisoners. The previous strikes were given up on public appeal as the political prisoners took it as a mandate of the people. But then they were again forced to resort to the same weapon.

TERRORISTS TURNED SOCIALISTS

The prisoners had given up the creed of individual terrorism and even Gandhiji was satisfied about their sincerity. They had adopted the Socialist doctrine after mature consideration.

No young man could sit quiet under the circumstances. It was a serious problem of an all-India importance and there were no differences of 'Right' and 'Left' attached to it.

He hoped ere long, the prisoners would be free men through the efforts of them all.

Mr. Ashok Mehta said they should do their best for the cause and lip-sympathy would be no good.

FACE TO FACE WITH DEATH

Dr. Adhikari said they were facing a serious problem, 89 of the flower of the nation were face to face with death. Already 60 of them were in jail hospital. They were their comrades of the 1930-'31 upheaval in the country. Something more concrete had to be done and it could not end there as the negotiations had failed. Bengal as well as the whole country was stirred.

The 'Working Committee' of the Congress should focus attention on the problem by fixing an All-India Day of protest immediately. All the Congress Committees from bottom to top upto the Working Committee should get active. With the Ministries in eight Provinces their pressure would be irresistible.

STUDENT SUPPORT

Mr. M. L. Shah speaking on behalf of the students said in Bengal the students had gone on a spontaneous strike as their near and dear were involved in a life and death battle. It was their duty to support their comrades.

WANTED CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS

Mr. V. B. Karnik said, as in the case of U. P. and Bihar crisis on a similar issue the Ministries should take united action. The effect would be instantaneous as was the case when Mahatmaji fasted and a warning was given to the Central Government by the Ministries. Unless a constitutional crisis was created the problem would not be solved.

The Congress Committees should get active and they should see to that.

Mr. Rizvi of Lucknow said it should be remembered that the progress they had made was also due to the sacrifices on the part of such brave men as were then on hunger-strike.

Mr. Amir Hyder Khan said unless power was achieved they would not attain real freedom. It was hoped when Congress assumed offices that political prisoners would be released and steps would be taken to that end.

Mr. Panthaki also spoke.

Mr. Meherally in his concluding speech said there was no time to lose. It was time to take supreme decisions. It was learnt that the case of one of the politicals was grave and two were serious. There were other ugly rumours. They must not lose such brave comrades.

Bombay Depot: MANGALDAS MARKET.

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Player's Please, is not an empty phrase. It is proved by millions day by day. True smoking PLEASURE can always be obtained from PLAYER'S Magnum Cigarettes.
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Committee To Select India's Team

Dr. Kanga–Chairman: Jehangir Khan And Ramaswami Included

BOARD OF CONTROL FOR CRICKET MAKES IMPORTANT DECISIONS AT SUNDAY'S MEETING

The following have been selected to serve on the SELECTION COMMITTEE of the Indian Test team—by the Board of Control for Cricket in India at their meeting which was held at the Brabourne Stadium on Sunday 23rd July.

DR. H. D. KANGA (CHAIRMAN).
MR. C. RAMASWAMI.
DR. JEHANGIR KHAN.
HON DR. P. SUBBARAYAN (EX-OFFICIO).

Amongst other important transactions of the Meeting were: the appointment of a Sub-Committtee to run the Inter-University Championships and to select the Combined Universities' team that will play at Lahore against the M. C. C.—making of the draw for the Ranji Trophy Championships and the changing of the venue of the U. P. v. M. C. C. match from Lucknow to Allahabad.

Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbarayan President of the Board was in the Chair, the following members attending the meeting:

Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan, (President); Dr. H. D. Kanga (Vice-President); Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao (Hon. Secretary); Mr. Z. R. Irani (Hony. Treasurer); Mr. A. S. De'Mello, (Delhi and Dist.); Mr H. J. Rustomji, (Northern India) Mr. P. Gupta, (Bengal); Mr. C. R. Pattabi Ram, (Madras); Mr. C. M. Diwan, (Gujrat), Mr. D. Surya Babu, (U. P.); Col. Rajkumar Himmatsinghji, (Jamnagar); Capt. A. G. Gupte, (Baroda); Mr. Jasdenwala, (Sind); Mr. H. N. Contractor, (Bombay); Maharajkumar of Alirajpur (C. I.); Mr. S. M. Hadi, (Hyderabad); Dewan Bahadur V. G. Shete, (Mahrashtra); Mr. K. A. D. Naoroji, (Bihar); Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachariar, (Mysore).

The Southern Punjab and Rajputana Associations were represented by proxy by Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao.

The Hon. Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India—Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao has issued the following Communique regarding the above meeting of the Board:

The Minutes of the Board Meetings held at Madras on the 8th and 9th April were confirmed, and the Honorary Treasurer's audited statement of Accounts was adopted.

Nawab Moinuddowlah having declined to invite the M.C.C. at Secunderabad the meeting decided to give Hyderabad Association the fixure instead on a reduced guarantee of Rs. 3,000.

The Maharajah of Patiala requested that the existing fixtures at Lahore and Amritsar be altered. He suggested that the match at Lahore be played between an India XI and the M.C.C. and the match at Amritsar be played against Southern Punjab and Northern India combined.

Combined Universities' Fixture

United Provinces Association suggested that the M.C.C. fixture in their area should be played not at Lucknow but at Allahabad. The change was approved.

The report of the Umpires Sub-Committee and sub-committee on Professionalism were placed at the meeting. The meeting decided that since the Members had no time to consider these reports, these should be placed at the next meeting of the Board.

The Secretary gave the meeting a synopsis of what had passed at the meeting of the Representatives of the Universities and stated that the University delegates suggested a few changes in the rules to govern the Inter University Championship. The proposed changes were approved. The meeting decided that a Sub-Committee like last year should be formed and run the Inter-University Championship this year.

The personnel of the Committee being Dr. Vishvanath Punjab, Prof. Deodhar, Bombay, Prof. C. K. K. Pillai, Madras and Prof. Roy, Calcutta. Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao will act as the Secretary of this Committee.

This Committee will also select the Combined Universities Team that will play at Lahore against the M.C.C.

The meeting unanimously agreed the Ranji Trophy Championship should be played this year. The draw was made as follows:

SOUTH ZONE: Madras vs Mysore: Hyderabad vs Central Provinces.

EAST: Bengal vs Bihar; United Provinces vs Central India.

WEST: Gujerat vs Baroda, Nawanagar vs Bombay; Sind vs W.I. States Cricket Assn.; Maharashtra—Bye.

NORTH: Delhi—Bye; Army Sports Rajputana; Northern Ind. C. Assn.; Southern Punjab C. Assn. North West F. Province—Bye.

Selection Committee

The treasurer announced that Rs. 3,000 has so far been collected for the Patiala Memorial Fund.

The following have been selected to serve on the Selection Committee. Dr. H. D. Kanga, Mr. C. Ramaswami and Dr. Jehangir Khan. The Captain will be selected at the next meeting of the Board and the Selection Committee will be asked to forward the names in the mean time as the rule lays down the captain should be selected in consultation with the Selection Committee. Dr. Kanga will be the Chairman on the Selection Committee and Dr. Subbarayan will be the ex-officio Member.

Mr. P. Gupta who was asked by the Board to enquire on the dispute in Assam over the control of Cricket, submitted his report which 'inter alia' states that statistics should be settled only when Mr. Hentley, Chairman of the Assam Cricket Association returns from England. The Board thanks him for his excellent report.

Mr. C. P. Johnstone and Mr. Lall who were India's delegates at the last Imperial Cricket conference submitted their report. The meeting recorded it and authorised the Honorary Secretary to convey the Board's thanks to them.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

(Sub-Committee's proceedings on Page 7.)

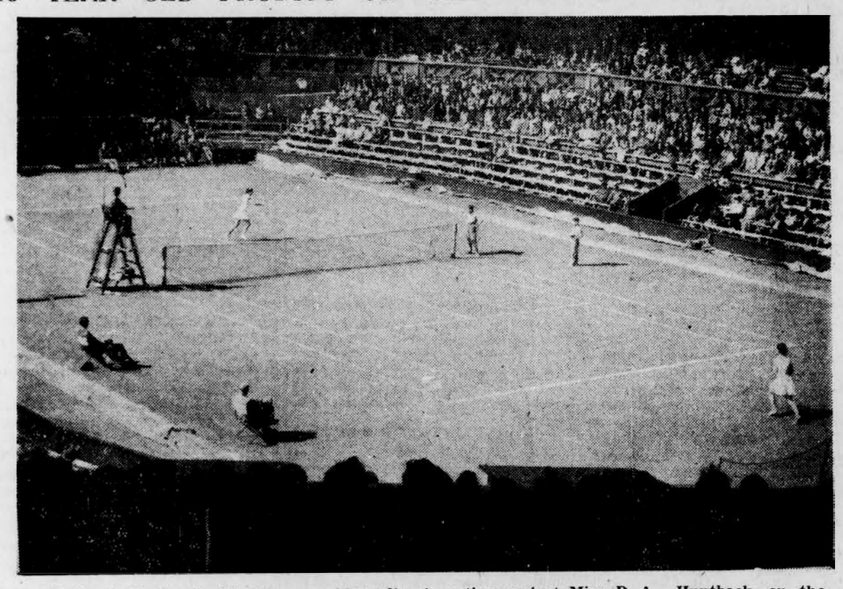
Sports 'Festival'

FORTHCOMING WORKERS' SPORTS FESTIVAL

Many champions of the International Workers' Olympiad at Antwerp two years ago will compete at the Workers' Sports Festival at Liege, organised by the Belgian Workers' Sports Association, from August 12 to 15, on the occasion of the International Water Exposition.

There will be representatives from Finland, Poland, Hungary, Switzerland, Holland, France, Belgium and England in the various competitions, which include gymnastics, athletics, swimming, football, handball, tennis and basket-ball.

16 YEAR OLD PRODIGY ON THE CENTRAL COURT!



Jean Nicoll (left) England's 16 year old prodigy in action against Miss D. A. Huntback—on the Wimbledon Centre Court. Jean was "seeded" but was beaten: 8—6, 4—6, 2—6.

RECORD BREAKING CYCLISTS

(Left to right): Richard Kemps, Harry ("Shake") Earnshaw, Marg uerite Wilson, Celestin Riga and Cyril Heppleston.

Cycling

Six Records In Seven Weeks!

British Woman Cyclist's Amazing Achievement

Cycling sport is booming in Great Britain. Unpaced record attempts on the ordinary road, especially, seem to have caught the imagination of Britain's ten million cyclists this season.

There are fifteen men's records of this kind officially recognised by the governing body, the Road Records Association,—ranging from 50 to 1,000 miles—and seven of them have been broken during the past six weeks!

They are the 50 miles, the London to Portsmouth and back (138 miles), the London to Liverpool (200 miles), the London to Bath and back (210 miles), the Edinburgh to Liverpool (211 miles) the Edinburgh to London (383 miles), and the 24 hours (468½ miles).

The stamina of the record breakers is astonishing. Their average speeds—up hill and down dale, hour after hour—vary from nearly 20 m.p.h. in the 24 hours to over 30 m.p.h. in the 50 miles.

All the above record-breaking this season has been the work of members of the team sponsored by Hercules, the well-known cycle makers.

'RECORD-BREAKING' MARGUERITE WILSON.

The names of these public idols are "Shake" Earnshaw, "Heppy" Heppleston and Richard Kemps. Their road-burning exploits have earned them honoured places among the great cyclists of all time.

But there is another member of the Hercules team who has also set Britain talking this year. Her name is Marguerite Wilson. This charming blonde is a bombshell on the road—she has smashed six women's records in seven weeks.

In Marguerite Britain has discovered the greatest woman cyclist of all time. In the last few weeks she has been burning up the roads in a series of unpaced records which are the finest achievements of their kind in the history of the sport.

Probably her finest feat was to cover the 138 miles from London to Portsmouth and back in only 42 minutes more than the famous Australian, Hubert Opperman.

She has followed this up with breaking five other British women's unpaced road cycle records in as many weeks.

Miss Wilson is a member of the famous team of road record breakers sponsored by the Hercules cycle firm of Birmingham England.

The team also includes "Shake" Earnshaw who recently rode a cycle unpaced at the highest speed ever achieved (on the road)—33 miles per hour.

Dr. Jehangir Khan's Unique Distinction

ONLY TEST CRICKETER IN WORLD WITH Ph. D. DEGREE!

Presence Is Bound Greatly To Strengthen Indian Cricket

Just after Dr. Jehangir Khan's departure for India the "Evening News" of London published the following note:—

Philosophers are not so numerous at cricket that we can lose one without a tinge of regret. That, may be, is one of the reasons why there was quite a little crowd of cricketers to see the old Cambridge blue M. Jehangir Khan, who has played for India in Test matches, off for home at Victoria.

UNIQUE DISTINCTION.

The public know Jahangir Khan best as a cricketer, remembering in particular his heroic hitting for the All-India team of 1936 against the M.C.C., when the rest of the visiting batsmen broke down. But his friends are prouder, I think, of his work in the school at Cambridge, where he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, *to become the only ...Test cricketer in the world with a Ph.D. degree.* I am told that he wrote an exceptionally good thesis on the foreign policy of the Mogul Emperors.

I saw Jahangir Khan play some of his early cricket for Cambridge at Fenner's and the thing that struck me most about him then was the extraordinarily long time he took to get to the wicket from the pavilion. Perhaps this apparent disregard of time was all part of his philosophic outlook, but I did not know he was a philosopher then.

EARLY PROMISE.

I could see, however, that he was a jolly good cricketer in the making, and the 'Varsity authorities probably thought the same. Anyway, he got his Blue as a Freshman, playing in the 'Varsity match of 1933 and in the three succeeding years.

It is nice to think that Jahangir Khan's cricket has not been allowed to interfere with his studies, a thing which has happened to so many young men at the 'Varsities. In addition to his Ph. D. Jahangir Khan took the usual 'Varsity degrees and has since been called to the Bar. He is a good all-rounder in sport, for before coming to England he held the Indian record for throwing the javelin, and over here represented his country in that event at the Empire Games at the White City in 1934.

PLAYER TO BE RECKONED WITH.

Indian cricket will be greatly strengthened by the return of Jahangir Khan to his own country. That he is still a player to be reckoned with was demonstrated by the fine innings of 187—his biggest innings in England—he played recently for the Indian Gymkhana against Richmond Town. All cricketers will, I am sure, wish this cricketing son of India good luck in the coming Test over there."

Modern Pentathlon Championship

The International match 'about' the modern pentathlon championship will be decided in Wunsdorf near Berlin Lt. Lemp (left) seen fencing against Lt. Lollden (Sweden).

Local Week-end Cricket

DR. GURTU'S 118 IN 55 MINUTES

H. MERCHANT'S UNBEATEN CENTURY FOR ISLAM GYMKHANA

Two centuries were recorded on Sunday in the local week-end cricket matches. Dr. Gurtu scored a brilliant 118, in 55 minutes, for the Hindu Gymkhana against the Prabhu Young Cricketers—and H. Merchant ran up a fine 100 not out for the Islam Gymkhana against the Gas Company.

Heptulla was in amazing form with the ball—capturing, in both innings, 8 Gas Company wickets for 40 runs. Time alone saved the latter team from a heavy defeat.

The following are the scores of matches played on Sunday:

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. PRABHU YOUNG CRICKETERS

HINDU GYMKHANA, 222 for 2 (dec.)
(Dr. Gurtu 118, C. Rana 71 not out).

PRABHU YOUNG CRICKETERS, 166.
(K. Rane 71, Rana 4 for 44).
RESULT:
Hindu Gymkhana won by 56 runs.

PARSI GYMKHANA vs. B. E. S. T.

PARSI GYMKHANA, 123
(A. Wadia 50 not out, Kama 5 for 48)
B.E.S.T. 252 for 7.
(J. Patel 63, A. Hakim 47).
RESULT:
B.E.S.T. won by 3 wkts. and 129 runs.

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY GAS COMPANY

ISLAM GYMKHANA, 80.
(Heptulla 33, Pathare 3 for 16) and 167 for 6 dec. (H. Merchant 100 not out).
BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, 50.
(Heptulla 4 for 9) and 87 for 9. (Heptulla 4 for 31).
RESULT:
Match Drawn.

INDIA TO VISIT ENGLAND IN 1943

PROCEEDINGS OF IMPERIAL CRICKET CONFERENCE

The following is the Note on the Proceedings of the Imperial Cricket Conference by Mr. C. P. Johnstone who along with Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao represented India at the Conference:

The minutes were confirmed and after some discussion M.C.C.'s letter of 14-12-38 was to all intents and purposes agreed to Australia had written that the matter would be discussed in September next and meantime they could not express any views. So, as far as Australia is concerned, the minutes to be drafted is subject to their agreement. In the case of unofficial tours, the same principle applies subject to both countries in question agreeing that the constitution of the team is first class. We were asked what India's views regarding domestic cricket were. We replied that it was very difficult at this stage to make any definite reply, especially as we had received no specific instructions on the point, seems that domestic cricket was not really under consideration. It was therefore decided to make no reference to domestic cricket, beyond suggesting that the question might be discussed during the forthcoming visit of the M.C.C. Team to India.

Future Visits

Visit of India to England in 1943 was definitely confirmed. New Zealand may send a team in 1941 and they were asked to give a definite reply by 31st August. Australia proposed that the programme should be fixed only as far as 1946. New Zealand could not say at this stage whether they wanted a visit in 1946, but their representatives with whom I had discussion before the meeting could not say that they could give up 1946 without reference to New Zealand. It was therefore decided that the New Zealand should be asked to give a definite reply by the time the Imperial Cricket Conference is held next year. We could not do more therefore than say that India would very much like to have an M.C.C. Visit in 1946 if New Zealand did not require one. There was nothing to be gained by asking for 1947 if 1946 does not materialise in view of the proposal by Australia that the programme should be fixed up to 1946 only and the feeling that there should be no winter tour in the year before the visit to Australia, more especially as I gathered the impression that this was really more a feeling that a definite expression of opinion, the question really being one for future consideration.

Indian School Wins Trophy

In South Africa's Anti-T. B. Fund Campaign

SIMLA, July 22.

The Richmond Government-aided Indian School in South Africa, it is learnt, won the Hans Maghraj Cup for buying the largest number of Christmas stamps in aid of the anti-Tuberculosis Fund.

The Mayor of Durban visited the School for the presentation of the trophy.

The Chairman of the Town Board welcomed them and said how proud Richmond was to have won the cup, particularly as the children's efforts had been made without knowing that there was a trophy to be competed for.—**United Press.**

BARODA TO GROW VIRGINIA TOBACCO

Virginia cigarette leaf tobacco of good quality has an extensive demand both for export and Indian consumption.

Experimental work in the growing and curing of Virginia leaf has now been in progress on the Baroda Farm for 4 seasons, and on a small scale at Ramol, a village in Petlad taluka, for 2 seasons. The results show that a good quality of leaf can be grown in Gujarat. But for the development of the Virginia leaf cultivation, it is essential, among other things that there should be a careful grading and curing of the green leaf

If the experiment on a couple of years working and development proves that Virginia tobacco growing and handling on the lines of this scheme is an economic possibility the road is set for a widespread development in Baroda State.

Our Readers' Views

The Dual System

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Sir Norman Macleod, an Ex-Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, has published a letter in "The Times of India" accusing the Home Member, the Hon. Mr. Munshi for his illadvised announcement made on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the 14th of April 1939. Sir Norman attacks the Government on the following grounds:—

1. Government's intention is not to minimise the costs of litigation.

2 Government seeks to realise court fees revenue through the High Court.

3. The Hon Mr. Munshi is kicking the ladder which he himself climbed to get at the present position.

4. The prestige of the High Court Bar and the High Court will be ruined.

5. The demand for abolition of the Dual System is an outcry of disgruntled members of the legal profession.

6. The Hon. Mr. Munshi has disclosed the poverty of his argument in the announcement.

7. Increasing court fees and deriving profit from litigants is a cardinal sin in finance.

8. Dual System will remain even after abolition.

The announcement made by the Government of Bombay did not disclose the real objects and reasons which actuated the Government to declare their intentions on the floor of the Legislative Assembly. It is not true to say that Government has yielded to the pressure of propagandist agitation carried by a small group of advocates entitled to appear on the Appellate Side. The demand for abolition was unanimously put forward by all the important Indian Mercantile Associations of Bombay off and on, during the last 20 years and particularly in 1926 when the question of the Bar Council was on the anvil, and in 1930-1931 when the Government of Bombay circulated the Bill for establishing a City Civil Court in Bombay, and also in the year 1937 when the Congress assumed Office. The main objects and reasons which inspired the Government to make the announcement may be shortly summarised as under:—

(1) That the Dual System is unsuitable to small litigation involving claims upto Rs. 10,000 or at least Rs. 5,000, is admitted by all Governments including:—

(a) Government of India—(Vide Objects, Reasons and Proceedings of the Presidency Small Causes Court Amendment Act of 1895),

(b) Government of Bengal—(a) Despatch by the Bengal Government for increasing the Presidency Small Causes Court jurisdiction to Rs. 2,000 in the year 1895, and (b) Despatch in reply to Government of India's enquiry in the matter),

(c) Government of Madras—(a) (Vide Objects, Reasons and Proceedings of the Madras City Civil Court Act of 1892 and (b) Despatch in reply to Government of India's enquiry abovementioned),

(d) Government of Bombay—(a) (In their Despatch to the Government of India in 1892 as stated above, (b) In the Objects and Reasons of the Draft Bill for a Bombay City Civil Court, dated 1931, (c) Sir J. Beaumont's speech at the Annual Dinner of the Incorporated Law Society on the 13th of April, 1939, and (d) Justice Kanya's speech on the same occasion.)

(2) The Dual System is absolutely unsuitable for petty litigation involving claims upto Rs. 2,000, not included in suits entertainable in the Court of Small Causes. In this respect there is a consensus of opinion that the Dual System obtaining in the cities of Bombay and Calcutta, is a white elephant incompatible with the conditions of such petty litigation regarding non-money suits below the sum of Rs. 2,000.

(3) The administrative side of the High Court has, during the last 15 years considered it necessary to reduce the solicitors' costs, and fix them at a lump sum in order to remove the disequilibrium between the amount of the claim on the one hand and the amount of the solitors' taxed costs on the other.

(4) The Government of Bombay has to explain the reasons for the comparative absence of non-money suits in Bombay as compared to such suits in the Moffusil Courts, and the only possible explanation for the absence of non-money suits of small value, is the preventive costs of litigation in the High Court under the Dual System. This fact is further corroborated by the percentage of non-money suits of small value below the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Madras where the existence of a separate City Civil Court allows such suits to be filed, and the percentage is almost the same as in the Moffusil.

(5) The Dual System has prevented a number of wrongs being remedied by recourse to a Court of Law, merely because the poor and the middle class have no court where they can litigate at reasonable costs, the High Court being a richman's Court only.

(6) The Bombay Government has realised the injustice of unequal treatment meted out to the residents of Bombay on the one hand and the residents in the Presidency, in the following matters:—

(a) A Bombay creditor can obtain an Exparte decree on a Promissory Note even for Rs. 10,00,000 at a cost of Rs. 200 only, but a Moffusil creditor will have to pay the court fees at the scheduled rate for the amount for which he seeks to obtain a decree and will also have to pay professional costs to the pleader, and costs so payable by the Moffusil creditor will be exceedingly higher than the costs payable by the Bombay creditor. Thus the present system favours the rich merchants of Bombay at the cost of the Moffusil plaintiffs who pay for the judicial administration at 'advalorem' rates.

(b) A defendant sued in Bombay is saddled with injustice of being forced to pay solicitors' costs on a high scale in case of contested suits, while the same defendant, if he files the suit in the Moffusil Court, is only asked to pay limited costs as penalty for false defence; and knows at the time of putting up his defence that he will be asked to pay a fixed sum, and thus knows his risks before he goes to contest the suit. But the defendant in Bombay in left open to the risk of being deprived of all his belongings owing to the uncertainty of the costs he may have to pay in such a contest.

(c) Plaintiff in Bombay has to pay no court fees and can thus obtain justice in the High Court without payment while the plaintiff in the Moffusil is first obliged to shell out the court fees at the rate of about one anna in a rupee, and then only he can expect to get a decree or justice.

(d) Defendant in a summary suit in Bombay has got to prosecute his defence under a rule whereby he has to obtain leave probably upon deposit of the amount in the claim, while in the Moffusil the same defendant can put forward his contentions and is not held liable to pay costs or to make a deposit before the disputes and differences have been finally decided by the court.

(e) The Bombay Government has also realised the enormous costs entailed on the Government for the benefit of Bombay litigants as compared to the costs incurred by the Government for the benefit of the litigants in the Moffusil. In view of the fact that for disposing matters in which the claim does not exceed Rs. 5,000, a Second Class Sub-Judge drawing a salary ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 is considered efficient enough, while the Bombay public has been given the special benefit of High Court judges for whom the Government has to pay Rs. 4,000 a month. Similarly in all suits above Rs. 5,000, a First Class Sub-Judge, drawing Rs. 550, to Rs. 800 is considered quite competent, but in Bombay it is considered necessary that the Bombay litigants must have the luxury of having judges who are paid more than Rs. 4,000 per month.

Bombay Government has realised the difficulties of the poor and middle classes in Bombay where it is not possible for them to go to the High Court owing to the heavy costs of litigation in the following matters:—

1. Small Partnerships below Rs. 10,000.
2. Disputes regarding small properties of the value of less than Rs. 20,000.
3. Disputes regarding easements, rights of air and light or boundaries of immovable properties.
4. Claims for malicious prosecution.
5. Wrongs in the form of untenable awards passed by Arbitrators.
6. Disputes regarding small insolvencies and small creditors' disputes regarding insolvencies.
7. Difficulties with regard to obtaining probate and letters of administrations regarding estates of the value of less than Rs. 10,000.
8. Suits in respect of disputes once decided by the High Court.
9. Declaratory Suits and suits under the Specific Relief Act and a number of other suits in which the value of the claim to the plaintiff or to the defendant is less than Rs. 10,000, cannot be taken to the High Court as the costs of such litigation are likely to be double, treble or even 5 times the claim, inasmuch such disputes necessarily involve a great deal of contest on both sides.

Government cannot continue to remain partial to Bombay litigants and allow them to file to suits without paying necessary court fees which the Moffusil plaintiffs have to pay. It appears that the Government's announcement was not properly supported with the full weight of reasons which prompted the decision, and was rather hastily made without including the objects and reasons for which the Government decided to take that step.

Sir Norman Macleod will have to consider his own letter from the point of view of the reasons mentioned above, and review his own opinion in the new light. With regard to this contention that the abolition of the Dual System will not achieve its end, I have to point out that, the abolition of the Dual System, does not really contemplate the total prevention of the Dual System in the Presidency, but the announcement only seeks to leave it to the parties to choose whether they shall take advantage of the Dual System and engage expert advocates and expert solicitors or shall engage only a single lawyer, and the abolition only means abolition of the compulsion of engaging a solicitor and an advocate upon every litigant who seeks to obtain relief through the High Court. The announcement is permissive, and therefore, to say that the Dual System will persist in the form of expert lawyers being engaged by juniors in big cases, is nothing but a repetition of what is actually happening in the whole world, where the Dual System is not imposed upon the litigants. The Dual System does really persist in the whole world and it shall continue in Bombay, even after the abolition as contemplated by the Government.

Congress is a Democratic Institution, and its tenets include equality of treatment in all matters to all subjects whether residing in Bombay or outside the city in the Province, and the announcement is nothing but a fair just and equitable decision in respect of the rights, privileges and facilities afforded by the Government to all the subjects under a uniform system of procedure, uniform court fees and uniform risks in litigation, without, in any way, preventing the rich litigants who can afford to pay heavy costs from engaging lawyers under the Dual System, or experts if they choose to do so.

Government of Bombay had in view the enforcement of the scheme of the Greater Bombay, and all disputes arising in the Suburbs regarding land and houses are bound to be of small value, and as such, it was absolutely necessary that a suitable forum should be provided in Bombay for all such small litigation which is now dealt with by a court of the Second Class Sub-judge at Andheri. In any case the forum to be offered to the residents of the Suburbs to be included in the Greater Bombay must not entail any greater cost or risks in resorting to a Court of Law under the new aegis of the Greater Bombay.

Government of Bombay ought to have come forward with a clear statement of the point of view which persuaded them to arrive at the decision of abolishing the Dual System, and this is an attempt in the direction of starting the Government's decision on the basis of the principles enunciated and brought into practice by the Congress as a Democratic Body, for the benefit of the poor and the middle class.

Sir Norman Macleod has missed the real motives which inspired the Government's decision to announce the abolition of the Dual System.—Yours, etc.,

D. B. TILAK.

Third Class Passengers' Grievances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is announced that Sir G. Russell, Chief Commissioner for Railways, will be in Bombay throughout this week. Will that dignitary take the credit for removing the outstanding grievances of passengers in third class carriages of local suburban trains, such as the smoking nuisance, overcrowding etc., that make a compartment a varitable hell on earth and travelling an unbearable punishment inflicted daily on innocent persons under the Railway Raj?—Yours etc.

G. D. KULKARNI.

Vile Parle,
July 18.

Col. Sokhey's Research On Nira

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great interest a report of the research carried out at the Haffkine Institute on sweet and fermented toddy. The learned writer, however, makes it appear that his results based on experiments flatly contradict my statements made in "sheer ignorance". Actually his experiments as far as vitamin B are concerned are entirely confined to vitamin B1 which is only a fraction of the vitamin B complex. He mentions nothing about experiments with vitamin B2 which judging from the prevalence of B2 defficiency diseases such as Anaemia, Sprue and pelagra is by far the most important and while it is very gratifying to learn that experimental work on toddy is being carried out, it might be just as well to reserve judgment upon my contentions until the investigation of these problems has been completed, particularly as "the lacrimose picture" I have painted has not emanated from my imagination but was a stark reality on Nanda Island and as the views I have expressed are held by such a great biologist as J. B. S. Haldane, lecturer on biology at the University of Cambridge.—Yours etc.,

A. T. W. SIMEONS.

July 20.

The First Of August

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The first of August is fast approaching. The day which is to put an end to the liquor trade approaching The day which is to take away from those who live in a world of 'imagination' their share of the 'holy nectar' much against their wishes, is fast approaching. To some it is a dreadful dragon coming to devour them, while others look upon it as a day which is to terminate their happy and eventful lives. Thousands of young hearts have already begun to beat fast. The anti-prohibitionists, I'm sure, are having a 'tough' time. It is a pity that their great 'battle' against prohibition proved to be of no good to them! Poor chaps! !

Yes! the 1st of August—that glorious and important day, is coming—coming like a swift arrow from an archer's bow! Several young souls, whose gay and romantic days are to be no more, have already started shedding tears! They know full well that they are to be taken away from the world of 'dreams' in which they lived so long, and are to be placed in the world of 'realities', where there are neither 'fairies' to lull them to sleep, nor 'angels' to sing to them.

The fire that has burnt to ashes thousands of happy homes, the fire that has destroyed those valuable and blooming gardens where grew the flowers of love and peace, is to be no more. Thanks to the efforts of the Bombay Government, who have taken up courage, and have finally decided to extinguish it and thus save the lives of millions of innocent men, who are being daily thrown into the mighty flames. Wine, as every body knows, is the greatest enemy of mankind, and at the same time the most powerful one It is the root of all the evil that is going on everywhere. The ocean of alcohol is spreading itself all over the country, and is trying to drown as many souls as it possibly can. Several have been swallowed, while the others are still struggling about the surface. They are trying hard to get out of it, but they cannot. At this critical moment is it possible for government to stand aloof, without lending a helping hand to those who are in trouble? Can a father be happy while his children are suffering? No, never! Then why all this fuss, why this anti-prohibition propaganda? We should be aware of the fact that prohibition is to be introduced for the general welfare of the public. Government gain nothing by it, but, on the other hand, have to suffer losses. We Indians can never understand things properly. It has become a sort of habit with us to raise cries against everything, good or bad.

Anyway, the 1st of August is drawing near; the day when the great ocean of alcohol is to go dry, is fast approaching. No amount of false propaganda can slacken the prohibition 'programme'. Whether we like it or not, prohibition will be introduced on the appointed day. I therefore request the anti-prohibitionists to be well-prepared to meet their 'fate'! I also congratulate Government for having taken this bold step, and my final appeal to my brethren is:—

"Make prohibition a roaring success!"—Yours etc.,

VED PRAKASH DUSAJ.
Secunderabad, (Dn.), July 20

SCIENCE And INDUSTRY

"Tray Farming" In Travancore?

Scientific Agricultural Methods Under Contemplation

TRIVANDRUM, (By Air Mail).

The creation of an Egg Marketing Improvement Fund, to be raised through a cess not exceeding eight annas per thousand eggs or six annas per railway maund of eggs, has been recommended by the Travancore Board of Agriculture to the Government of Travancore. The Fund, is was suggested, should be administered by a Board appointed for the purpose. The Markets and Marketing Standing Committee of the Board was authorised to work out the details of the scheme.

FALL IN PRICE

The Marketing Officer for Livestock, Mr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, explaining the scheme, stated that Travancore was one of the largest producers of eggs in India. Of a total production of about 1,000 lakhs of eggs annually in the State, about 200 lakhs were exported to Madras and other parts of British India. Till 1933 there was a market also in Ceylon, but with the imposition by Ceylon of an import duty of Rs. 3 per 100 eggs, Travancore found it impossible to export eggs to the island. The price of eggs had fallen as low as Rs. 14 per thousand. The poultry farmer got only a small share of the price paid by the ultimate purchaser in Madras or elsewhere, the difference going to the middlemen. Steps had, therefore, to be taken to secure a larger income to the poultry farmer. 92 per cent of eggs exported was by railways, and therefore they had to approach the railways and get a reduction in transport rates. The producer's methods of packing eggs for transport were not ideal, and owing to a number of other causes also eggs became stale either in transport or otherwise. There was great necessity, therefore, for an organisation to guide and control the export trade in eggs.

MARKETING REPORTS

The resolution was adopted by the Board. It also resolved that in view of the importance and urgency of bringing the marketing scheme to suit the requirements of the State, it was desirable to take steps forthwith to compile and publish locally marketing survey reports on commodities of local importance, and (2) develop a definite programme of work consciously planned to find markets for Travancore products and to secure a larger percentage of the consumers' price for the producers.

"TRAY FARMING"

The Board resolved, on the recommendation of the Crop Improvement Standing Committee, that the department of Agriculture should publish early a leaflet summarising all available information on the subject of "Tray Farming", which was described by one of the members as "soilless agriculture", and as the craze now in America. The Board recommended to Government that the University of Travancore should be requested to investigate the possibilities of converting tapioca into starch and other commercial products on a cottage industry basis. The Standing Crop Improvement Committee was asked to go more fully into the question of the expansion of paddy production in the State.

Birmingham Of Mysore

Steel, Cement And Paper Mills At Bhadravati

(From A Correspondent)

"That is the electric town—"

And you see a number of cottage clustered together in idyllic surroundings in Bhadravati New Town. "The radio will broadcast the Princess' Piano play" and three children are running along to the park.

"To-day's film is Nala-Damayanti"—and a bevy of girls are making for the theatre.

This is Bhadravati at a glance for the visitor eager to see great Iron Works, Paper Mills and Cement Works in action: the molten steel and iron rushing in bubbling streams under the guidance of the human hand and machinery, beaten into serviceable rods and plates is a sight! Stone and mud at one end and hot, fresh cement accumulating at the other end.

OVER A CRORE SUNK

Bhadravati! And yet a few years ago it was all virgin forests on the bank of a perennial river, with a humble village nestling at the hill steps.

To-day it has come to be called the Birmingham of India. The State has sunk in the Iron and Steel Works and Cements over Rs. 163 lakhs. And close by is the "Paper Town". a Joint Stock concern equipped with modern machinery where they work for 24 nours a day.

"The rent of this cottage is Rs. 4 including water and light"! And one pauses in surprise to see a neat cottage on a well laid out road lit with electric lights, a children's playground at the other end and the lights from the theatre in blaze, with the songs from the radio stealing through the flowers and plants around. That is a worker's dwelling place.

The Government of Mysore have come forward to invest over Rs. 6 lakhs on these 1,500 houses! There are 380 'pucca' houses and 1,120 'kutcha' houses.

The population of the new town—I refer to the workmen in the area—is nearly 4,000. The lowest get about eight annas a day. There are day wagers who get as much as Rs. 2 a day and more! A Catholic Church—a Temple—a Protestant Church—Mosque—Bhajan Mandirs: all flourish side by side in the New Town.

"That is the High School—this is the free Reading Room—that is our Bank—Yes, we are holding our annual tournament in field sports and games"—And all this for the workmen in an industrial concern which, until recently, was a losing concern!

"We get our sports material from our Government, free of course—" and two women hasten to their "Club": they have tennis and badminton and various indoor games.

"Come to our canteen and you will get the best and cleanest of food at the cheapest cost"—and you are in a sparkingly clean feeding house!

IRRIGATION IN ORISSA

Several Projects In Hand

CUTTACK, (By Mail.)

A review of the progress on the Irrigation Scheme made during the month of May 1939 reveals that the Projects Division concentrated its action mainly at Angul, Berhampur and Khurda.

Under the Projects Subdivision of Angul, investigation was carried out on the Kukudanga Project. Avacut particulars have been collected and plans prepared. Levels for excavating Supply Channel and improvements to the group of tanks are being taken. An estimate for the complete scheme of Kukudanga project is expected to be completed by the end of September 1939. The approximate cost of this project will be Rs. 10,000.

DERJANG PROJECT.

It is being investigated; fixing of bench marks and checking of old levels are in progress. Preparation of plan showing all the tanks in the proposed cultivable area is also taken up. Realignment of channels along contour near Angul town and contour maps for channels and levels for improvement to tanks are expected to be completed by the end of March 1940. Preparation of estimate will be taken up afterwards. The approximate cost of this project will be Rs. 3 lakhs.

The Subdivisional Officer and the Overseers have inspected the area of Kanlee and Patrapada projects, the approximate cost being Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 respectively. Permission has been obtained from the local officers concerned to enter the forest area and clear jungles, etc., for survey purposes. The level of these two projects will be started in June 1939 and estimates will be ready by the end of December 1939.

BORING IN PROGRESS.

Under the Berhampur Tank Restoration Scheme Subdivision, Hiradhara Bhatya and Kharkora Nala Schemes have been taken up the approximate cost of the combined scheme, being Rs. 1½ lakhs. Boring at the site of the proposed ancient across the Rushikulya river is in progress. Half a dozen boring are completed and half a dozen more will be completed before the end of July 1939. Summer discharges are also being observed; connective levels from Jauamangalam Head Works to the Hiradhara Bhatiya Head sluice have been taken. Further levels for improvement of channel are in progress. Levels for investigation of ayacut particulars of these two combined schemes are expected to be completed by the end of November 1939; estimate can be available in January 1940.

Investigation of tanks in Ghumsur Taluk in this Subdivision has also been taken up. Index map, basin map and registers will be completed by November 1939. Levels for improvement of tanks will be started during November 1939. But on the whole, the progress is not up to the mark as reported by the Executive Engineer, Projects Division, on account of very hot weather in the locality. Better outturn is anticipated after a few showers of rain.

In the Khurda Khasmahal area there are possibilities of developing reservoirs and tanks by throwing bundhs and anicuts across the rivers in the area. About 20 projects in this area need preliminary investigation, preliminary reports on which are expected by the end of November. It seems that early in January next year another Subdivision with four overseers will have to be formed at Khurda for further examination of the schemes.

BOYCOTT LIMBDI COTTON

Appeal To Mills

The Secretaries, Limbdi Rajya Praja Mandal, write:—

The down-trodden people of Limbdi, fired with a new hope, began to organise in a non-violent manner to educate the people for responsible government, but in the very initial stage of their movement they met with unprecedented and ruthless repression. The very life of the people was endangered and some 6,000 of the city dwellers and one hundred peasants' families from the villages, migrated to the adjoining jurisdictions in search of personal safety. Workers and members of the Praja Mandal were assaulted and threatened with their life, organised dacoities were committed, highway robberies and housebreaking have been made rampant. A peoples' conference was broken up by organised "goondaism," wounding 750 delegates and visitors in a single day. These events culminated in many people including peasants, leaving the State borders. Thousands are at present living outside their homes, and in destitute conditions. The people had the guidance and blessings of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in their heroic sufferings.

The Limbdi Praja Mandal appealed for a boycott of Limbdi cotton. The public of Bombay Presidency has given splendid response to that appeal. The terrible repression in the State has roused the moral conscience of the public, and they have spontaneously responded to the call of the Limbdi Rajya Praja Mandal for an effective boycott of Limbdi cotton. The State has been seriously affected by this boycott, and has been making frantic efforts through its Agents to sell its cotton. The public, however, has shown its keen resentment and emphatic protest at the atrocities in the Limbdi State by its complete boycott of Limbdi cotton.

Efforts are being made for sale of Limbdi cotton under disguised names, but such efforts have been fruitless in Bombay Presidency.

The Praja Mandal has learnt that attempts are now being made to sell Limbdi cotton direct to some of the mills in the Madras Presidency, and elsewhere. The Praja Mandal appeals to the mills not to purchase any Limbdi cotton which is classed as Dholera cotton, and to be careful that Limbdi cotton is not passed on to them under another name.

It is, therefore, expected that active support and sympathy to the people of Limbdi in their present hour of need will be forthcoming so that moral pressure will be brought to bear upon the State

JUTE IMPROVEMENT EFFORTS

DACCA, July 22.

The Indian Central Jute Committee (Agricultural Branch) has been carrying on in the Manipur Agricultural Farm in collaboration with the Bengal Agricultural Department interesting experiments on plantation of jute with a view to improving the jute crop. They have been growing for this purpose jute in a selected plot of land within the farm.

The work of this committee is quite distinct from the Central Jute Committee which have been dealing with the technological aspects of jute.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED
Bombay, July 22.

B.I.S.N. Coy's S.S. Vita of 1955 Reg Tons Capt. F. Harrison arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with Passengers and General Cargo.

Anchor Line S.S. Castalia of 4171 Reg Tons Capt. R. Hutchinson arrived from Karachi with Passengers and General Cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's S.S. Karanja of 4646 Reg Tons Capt. D. A. Bell arrived from Durban via African Coast Ports with Passengers and General Cargo.

P. and O. S. N. Coy's S.S. Rawalpindi of 9459 Reg Tons Capt. M. G. Draper arrived from Yokohama via Japan and China Ports and Colombo with Passengers and General Cargo.

Lionel Edward's S.S. Arendskerk of 4764 Reg Tons Capt. C. J. H. Wyker arrived from Bremen via Hamburg Rotterdam Antwerp, Genoa, Portsaid, Suez and Karachi with Passengers and General Cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's H/I Dilwada of 8572 Reg Tons Capt. F. L. Sampson arrived from Southampton via Malta, Portsaid and Aden with Military Officer and Troops.

LOADING

The following Vessels booked for Loading on 22-7-39

S.S. City of Keelung (K. N. and Co.) for Liverpool Manchester Glasgow via Portsaid.

SAILED
Bombay, July 22.

Lionel Edward's S.S. Tiradentes of 2913 Reg Tons Capt. L. A. Hansen sailed for Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon with Local and same bottom Cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy's S.S. Jehangir of 2157 Reg Tons Capt. H. Crumby sailed for Jeddah via Karachi and Red Sea Ports with Passengers and Local Cargo.

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy's S.S. Jalapalaka of 2630 Reg Tons Capt A. E. Trick sailed for Calcutta via Madras with Local Cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's S.S. Garbeta of 3204 Reg Tons Capt. J. N. Collins sailed for Bedi Br. with same bottom Cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy's S.S. Khosren of 2471 Reg Tons Capt. E. L. Gibbons sailed for Calcutta in Water Ballast.

Killick Nixon and Coy's S.S. City of Canterbury of 5299 Reg Tons Capt. G. P. M. O'Halloran sailed for Marseilles Antwerp, Dunkerk and Liverpool via Karachi and Portsaid with Local and same bottom Cargo.

P. and O. S. N. Coy's S.S. Rawalpindi of 9459 Reg Tons Capt. M. G. Draper sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with Passengers Local and same bottom Cargo.

Anchor Line S.S. Castalia of 4171 Reg Tons Capt. R. Hutchinson sailed for Liverpool and Glasgow via Aden with Passengers and same bottom Cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil Coy's S.S. British Judge of 4011 Reg Tons Capt. J. A. Halcrow sailed for Abadan with Local Cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy's S.S. Subadar of 3397 Reg Tons Capt. H. W. Palmer sailed for Calcutta in Water Ballast.

Turner Morrison and Coy's S.S. Nurjehan of 3379 Reg Tons Capt. J. A. Smith sailed for Java via Calicut Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon with Local Cargo.

F. F. Campbell and Co.'s S.S. Graciosa of 1020 Reg Tons Capt. A. Markussen sailed for Haiphong via Colombo, Penang and Singapore with Local Cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, July 22.

2 Marika Protopapa 2618 Portsaid N F L Dreyfus
3 Indora 3963 Karachi 26-7 M M
4 Garmula 3234 Bedi Bunder 22-7 M M
6 City of Canterbury 5290 Karachi 22-7 K Nixon
8 Aussa 3426 Genoa 25-7 L Triestino
9 Arendskerk 4764 Australia 25-7 L Edwards
12 Cilicia 6577 Karachi 23-7 Anchor Line
14 Golenfels 4845 Antwerp 27-7 L Edwards
15 Karanja 4646 Durban 2-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK
1 Nurjehan 3379 Rangoon 22-7 T Morrison
3 Bankura 1896 P Gulf 26-7 M M
7 Subadar 3397 Calcutta 23-7 T Morrison
8 Graciosa 1029 Colombo 22-7 F F Campbell

PRINCE'S DOCK
F Khosron 2441 Red Sea Parts 22-7 T Morrison
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
K British Sailor 3444 Abadan N F Anglo Iranian
L Kalarand 859 Karachi 22-7 B S N
P Bandra 1893 N F 17-8 M M
P O/S Hudiksvall 425 N F N F Malabar S

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Asaka Maru 2-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
Comorin 10-8-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 17-8-39 P and O S N
Cathay 24-8-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Guildford 27-7-39 K Nixon
FROM OSLO
Thalatta 17-8-39 L Edwards
Dagrun 29-7-39 L Edwards
FROM HAMBURG
Hohenfels 26-7-39 L Edwards
Ehrenfels 7-8-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 27-7-39 F F Campbell
Wichita 6-8-39 L Edwards
Silver Cedar 27-7-39 Volkart Bros.
City of Oran 27-7-39 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Giulio Cesare 14-8-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Sumatra Maru 30-7-39 O S Kaisha
Corfu 18-8-39 P and O S N
Alipore 25-7-39 P and O S N
Kinugawa Maru 29-7-39 M B Kaisha
Anyo Maru 31-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Chitral 4-8-39 P and O S N
Nagato Maru 26-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Mansei Maru 8-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino
FROM BASRA
Barpeta 27-7-39 M M
Varela 29-7-39 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Kenya 19-8-39 M M
Tairea 5-8-39 M M
FROM RANGOON
Golconda 26-7-39 M M
Jalabala 24-7-39 Scindia S N
FROM CALCUTTA
Binfield 24-7-39 M M
Urna 26-7-39 M M
Jalapadma 24-7-39 Scindia S N
FROM KARACHI
Nagato Maru 3-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Freinfels 25-7-39 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Chitral 5-8-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 2-8-39 M M
Mooltan 12-8-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 26-8-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Canterbury 9-8-39 K Nixon
Cilicia 4-8-39 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Freinfels 31-7-39 L Edwards
Goldenfels 26-7-39 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 29-7-39 F F Campbell
City of Oran 29-7-39 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino
Aussa 25-7-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Nagato Maru 11-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Giulio Cesare 14-8-39 L Triestino
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
Kinugawa Maru 2-8-39 O S Kaisya
Anyo Maru 13-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Alipore 9-8-39 P and O S N
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Ranchi 19-8-39 P and O S N
Asaka Maru 2-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Sumatra Maru 15-8-39 O S K Kaisya
FOR SYDNEY
Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N
Arendskerk 25-7-39 L Edwards
FOR BASRA
Bankura 26-7-39 M M
Vita 27-7-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Tairea 16-8-39 M M
Karanja 2-8-39 M M
FOR RANGOON
Nurjehan 22-7-39 T Morrison
FOR CALCUTTA
Orna 3-8-39 M M
Silver Cedar 29-7-39 Volkart Bros.
Tiradentes 22-7-39 L Edwards
Jalapalaka 23-7-39 Scindia S N
FOR KARACHI
Nagato Maru 29-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Hogenfels 29-7-39 L Edwards
Indora 26-7-39 M M
Cilicia 29-7-39 Anchor Line

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S.S. Kioto 20-7-39
S.S. Tiradentes 21-7-39
S.S. Carthage (boats) 21-7-39
S.S. Victoriamarie 21-7-39
S.S. Subadur 22-7-39
S.S. Netravati 22-7-39

IMPORTS
Bombay, July 22.

S.S. Maloja, Agent, M. Mackenzie and Co. from Melbourne—256 cases milk powder, 109 cks tallow, 129 bales greasy wool

From Sydney—68 bales greasy wool, 125 cks tallow, 163 bxs butter.

From Hobart—207 cases jams.

From Fremantle—75 cases apples, 180 bars silver.

From Colombo—100 bdls matting fibre, S.S. Jalapalaka, Agent, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. from Bassein—41,650 bags rice, 3600 bags paddy.

From Rangoon—7539 bags rice.

From Cochin—550 bdls coir rope, 64 pkgs vegetables, 253 bdls coir yarn, 21 bags cocoanuts.

S.S. Subadar, Agent, Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd from Sourabaya—5029 bags sugar.

From Probolingo—1004 bags sugar.

From Semarang—6527 bags sugar.

S.S. Nurjehan, Agent, Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd. from Tegal—9817 bags suar.

From Sourabaya—47867 bags sugar.

From Calicut—34 bdls coir rope.

S.S. Jehangir, Agent, Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd. from Port Sudan—5429 bales cotton.

From Aden—31 bdls skins, 262 nos empty cylinders.

S.S. Dumfries, Agent, M. Mackenzie and Co. from Calcutta—8700 tons coal.

EXPORTS

S.S. Rawalpindi for London—28 bales goat skins D Abraham and Sons, 10 casks pickles The National Transport Co, 75 tins castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills Ltd, 150 bags horn meal A Burjor and Co, 63 bags gum N Muljee and Co, 500 bags groundnut oil cake meal Indo Foreign Commerce Corptn, 627 bags groundnut oil cake flat Indo Foreign Commerce Corptn, 1300 bags groundnut oil cake Exp K Prasad and Co Ltd.

For Malta—15 bales cotton grey sheeting G A Musrey.

S.S. Cilicia for Liverpool—250 bales wool raw The Eastern Wool Trading Co, 667 bags groundnut oil cake Exp P Popatlal and Co, 2800 bags groundnut oil cake Exp H Rawji and Co., 500 bales raw cotton Ramnarain and Sons Ltd.

For Glasgow—1400 bags groundnut oil cake Exp H Rawji and Co

For Manchester—125 bales raw cotton Ramnarain and Sons Ltd.

S.S. City of Canterbury for Liverpool—1033 bags groundnut oil cake Exp M Bhuta and Co.

S.S. Aussa for Trieste—600 bags myrabollams crushed H Bhagwandas and Co, 2250 pkts myrabollams crushed H Bhagwandas and Co

For marseilles—120 bags turmeric B M Nagpur and Co, 372 mustard seed S of Nagpur and Co.

S.S. Goldenfels for Hamburg—9 bales cowhides D Abraham and Sons, 110 bales raw cotton Viram Ladha and Co.

For Antwerp—32 bags nux vomica nuts Ram Agency 55 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam—5100 bags groundnut seed B Mahaladrai.

For Chios—8 bales d/s buffalo hides D Abraham and Sons.

LONDON BULLION REVIEW

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following weekly report dated London July 5:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on June 28th was £226,414,117 at 148/6d. per fine ounce as compared with £226,287,061 at 148/5d. per fine ounce on June 21st.

The half yearly statement issued by the Treasury on June 29th showed that the gold held by the Exchange Equalisation Account on March 31st, 1939, was 49,490,000 fine ounces; this compared with 21,684,000 fine ounces held on September 30th, 1938. The combined holdings of the Bank of England and the Exchange Equalisation Account on the respective dates were 79,949,000 fine ounces and 98,528,000 fine ounces.

In the open market about £1,340,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing during the past week. There was the usual enquiry for gold at prices at which purchases for shipment to America would have been attractive, but owing to the smallness of general offerings and reluctance to sell on the part of the authorities, this demand could not be met. Prices for the most part were at a premium of 1d. over dollar parity and it would appear that small amounts were taken by the authorities, market demand at this level being insufficient on occasion to absorb even the moderate amounts offered.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from midday on the 26th ulto. to midday on the 3rd inst.:—

IMPORTS

Union of South Africa	£1,470,211
British West Africa	£321,425
British East Africa	£19,368
Southern Rhodesia	£156,570
British India	£102,079
Siam	£14,310
Iraq	£5,891
Netherlands	£2,730
Belgium	£30,377
France	£4,959
Switzerland	£9,651
Other Countries	£7,245
Total	£2,144,816

EXPORTS

United States of America	£8,340,136
Canada	£21,100
British India	£8,700
Netherlands	£175,718
France	£67,865
Switzerland	£19,083
Other Countries	£3,149
Total	£8,635,751

Shipments of gold from Bombay during the past week amounted to about £334,000, of which £315,000 is carried by the S.S. "President Polk" and £19,000 by the S.S. "Strathmore."

SILVER

Although movements were not so sharp as last week, prices during the period under review showed a further decline, but whilst the two months quotation, with the exception of one day when it remained unchanged, moved consistently downward, that for cash made some recovery on Indian buying for prompt shipment. On the 3rd instant, this buying, together with the fact that offerings were mainly for forward, caused the difference between the two quotations to widen to 5/8d. in favour of cash; however, with the Indian demand slackening this figure was not maintained.

There has been further reselling and speculative selling and in spite of the Indian demand already mentioned and some bear covering, the market was unable to offer adequate resistance, operators naturally being reluctant to enter into new commitments owing to the uncertainty.

The U. S. Treasury made further adjustments to its buying price for foreign silver to approximate dead parity with the London price, that is to say to the actual equivalent in dollars of the sterling price without making any allowance for shipping expenses. The price was accordingly reduced to 38 1/2 cents on June 28th and to 38 cents on June 29th; it remained unchanged on June 30th, since when holidays have intervened.

Although, as reported from Washington, the Joint Committee which had been considering the Monetary Bill had agreed to restore the President's powers, the Bill was "talked out" by the Senate on Friday June 30th when the financial year expired at midnight. It was then agreed that the vote be taken to-day, the intervening period being holidays.

A report from Washington was received yesterday to the effect that the U. S. Treasury will issue a statement on the monetary situation to-day and that it was believed that the statement may include a general outline of the policy for the purchase of foreign silver. A further report to-day, however, said that the U. S. Treasury has suddenly decided not to issue any silver price or make any statement on the monetary situation before the Senate votes on the Monetary Bill late to-day. The outlook, therefore, remains obscure and the result of the vote in the Senate is awaited by the market.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 26th ulto. to midday on the 3rd inst.:—

IMPORTS

Japan	£208,122
British India	£45,644
Hongkong	£30,467
Iraq	£2,991
British West Africa	£10,945
Belgium	£48,503
France	£12,852
Portugal	£3,752

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 22

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	96/9
4 per cent 1960/70	110/8
5 per cent 1945/55	113/14

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	108
Bank of Hindusthan	27/4
Bank of India	146/4
Central Bank	34/10
Imperial Bank F P	1520
Imperial Bank P P	376/14
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	111/8
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	350
Ambica	252/8
Arun	190
Arvind	1030
Asok	180
Bharatkhand Textiles	1880
Bombay Dyeing	718 12
Buckingham and Carnatics	175
Calico	538/2
Central India	196/14
Century	197/8
Colaba	187/8
Elgin	182/12
Gokak	176/14
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore Malwa	35/10
Jubilee	198/2
Khatau Makanji	82/8
Kohinoor	210
Laxmi Cotton	415
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	66/14
Morarji	110
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	170/10
Raipur	580
Rajnagar	150
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	67/12
Sholapur	2700
Simplex	65
Swadeshi	195
Vishnu	1015

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord	1458/12
Tata Hydro Ord	153/2
Tata Power Ord	1266/4

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	143/2
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban	160/10
Bombay Tram	129/1
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	157/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	53/12
Associated Cements	128
Belapur	172/8
Bombay Burma New	167/8
Bombay Burma Old	172/8
Bombay Steam	260/10
Bombay Telephone	88/12
Br B Petrol	3/6
Burma Corporation	5/3
Dalmia Cement	11/8
Indian Bleaching	82/8
Industrial Investment Tr	14/8
Indian Radia Ord	353/12
Indian Radio Defd	345
Indian Copper	1/10/6
Indian Iron	24/14
Mysore Sugar	31/14
Port Canning	72/12
Premier Construction	70
Rohtas Industries	21/4
Scindia Steam	18/2
Shivrajpur	33/8
Steel Corp of Bengal	12/8
Tata Oil	25
Tata Steel Ordy	283/8
Tata Steel Defd	1362/8

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/4
Howrah	52/13
Hukumchand	4
Kamarhatty	466
Kanknarrah	358/8
Lawrence	325
Reliance	55/8

Copper Statistics

Bombay, July 22.

The June Statistics of the Copper Institute revealed a substantial decline in world stocks of refined copper. Details are as follows:—

JUNE

	tons.
World's stock of Refined Copper	513,670
World's consumption Refined Copper	180,433
World's output Refined Copper	173,205
World's output Blister	161,803

MAY

	tons.
World's stock of Refined Copper	520,898
World's consumption Refined Copper	72,296
World's output Refined Copper	170,472
World's output Blister	165,922

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 21

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. per ton	
July sellers	£11-0-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. per ton	
July sellers	12-5-0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton	
July sellers	12-11-3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. per ton	
July Aug sellers	11-12-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. per ton	
July Aug sellers	10-17-6
Other Countries	£2,610
Total	£266,086

EXPORTS

United States of America	£112,117
Egypt	£17,644
Germany	£42,478
Norway	£1,185
Other Countries	£3,391
Total	£175,915

RUNNING YIELDS ON SECURITIES

Bombay, July 22.

Taxables.	This Week	Running Yield	Redemption Early	Yield Late
2 3/4 p.c. 1948-52 Loan	98-6	2.359	2.432	2.413
3 1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes	96-10	3.057		
3 p.c 1951-54 Loan	99-12	2.539	2.551	2.351
3 p.c. 1941 Bond	102-4	2.475	1.494	
3 p.c. 1963-65 Loan	97-11	2.590	2.617	2.601
3 1/2 p.c. 1947-50 Loan	103-10	2.852	2.478	2.391
4 p.c. 1943 Bond	107-4	3.148	1.529	
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	110-8	3.056	2.742	2.822
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	115-8	3.292	2.653	2.855
5 p.c 1940-43 Loan	103-11	4.070	1.231	3.341
TAX FREE LOANS				
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan	113-14	4.390	2.526	3.840
4 p.c. 1953-63 Mys.	111-12	3.573	2.985	4.287
5 p.c. 1955 Mys.	124-4	4.024	3.096	

COTTON SHOWS RESISTANCE TO DECLINE IN AMERICA

Export Demand Dwindles On Exchange Problem

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following weekly report:—

There has been a considerable decline during the week, which has been caused partly profit-taking and partly liquidation on better reports of the growing crop.

The Conference between Mr. Wallace and the leaders of the cotton trade has taken place, but the cotton world is still in the dark with regard to the amount of the export subsidy which is to be given.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange Service the supply of "free cotton" in America at the end of July will be only 500,000 bales. The domestic Mill consumption in America will be about 6,880,000 bales for the season. The ultimate aim of the export subsidy scheme is to reduce the stock of cotton in the loan. In order to achieve this it will be necessary to ensure that so much cotton is exported out of America that the amount left behind is insufficient for domestic requirements, and Consumers will then be forced to procure the balance from the loan. If, therefore, only five million bales should be available out of the new crop, in addition to the half million bales of "free cotton" left over, the Mills would require approximately 1-1/4 million, or a little more, from the loan stocks.

Assuming that the crop is 11 millions it will be necessary to export six million bales in order to leave only five millions behind. It would therefore appear that if the United States Government are to succeed in reducing their loan stocks they will have to subsidize six million bales and, as the funds at their disposal are only 36,000,000 Dollars, we do not see how the subsidy can exceed 1.20 Cents per pound. They may give a larger amount on a smaller number of bales, but if they do this they run the risk that the balance of unsubsidised bales will not be exported at all.

Because six million bales are exported it does not mean that they will be consumed, although the chances are that the consumption of American cotton in the coming season will be bigger than the one just ending, and looking a long way ahead the result of the subsidy should be a distinct widening between the price of cotton in America and the price of cotton of all descriptions elsewhere.

The local market has shown considerable resistance to the decline in America. This is not altogether surprising as Rs. 150 for Broach A/May is loowed upon as a low level and traders are loth to sell at this price. If our arguments are correct, and the subsidy is only 1.20 Cents, there is a further justification in the resistance to lower prices, as Liverpool is already discounting 1.40 points and, on parity with Liverpool prices, our market is by no means expensive.

The demand for ready has dwindled, which is not surprising in view of the Far Eastern exchange problems, but a little business has been done in new crops at Rs. 50 'on' for Punjab/American 289F, Rs. 'on' for Sind N. T., Rs. 21 'on' for Punjab/American 4F, and Rs. 6 'on' for Broach Fine for February 1940.

We still advise moderate purchases of Broach A/May now and would recommend averaging on any further declines.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 21

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£71 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£84 1/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£107 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£66 3/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£93 1/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£92 1/2
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£105 1/8
Victory Bonds	£106 1/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£6 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	£76
National Bank of India	£28 3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 21

T T London on:—	
New York	4.68 19
Paris	1.76.72
Berlin	11.66 3/4
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.68 9/16
Amsterdam	8.74 7/8
Brussels	27.56 5/8
Milan	89.03
Berne	20.75 5/8
Copenhagen	22.40
Stockholm	19.40 5/8
Oslo	19.90 1/4

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, July 21

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	
Sellers	5 1/8

SECONDARY TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTE

Indian Education Society's New Venture At Dadar

MRS. HANSA MEHTA ON ADVANTAGES OF TRAINED TEACHERS

"It will facilitate the task of registration of teachers which is considered to be necessary in the interests of the teaching profession, as it will help preventing the exploitation of Secondary teachers which is so very rampant to-day" said Mrs. Hansa Mehta while declaring the Secondary Teachers' Training Institute open at Dadar, under the auspices of the Principal and the staff of the Indian Education Society, on Saturday evening at the King George English School.

Mr. A. B. Vaidya welcomed the guests and the President.

Mr. V. R. Nerurkar, Principal of the Institute in his report stated that in recent years there had been a cry from all quarters for more schools and for better schools. It was also increasingly recognised that teaching was a profession, a life work and the class of temporary teachers those who drift into the occupation or use it as a means to other ends would have to disappear sooner or later. A generous or indifferent policy made it easy for such persons to enter the ranks of the profession but it was now felt that this policy would have to be changed.

NEW AWAKENING

This had led to a new awakening among Secondary teachers that they should be properly equipped for the task. But the existing Secondary Training Colleges were inadequate to meet the increasing needs of the schools in this Province. Moreover there was a large body of under-graduate teachers who could hope to seek admission to these colleges.

S.T.C. DIPLOMA

Hence it was thought that the desire of the teachers of this type for some kind of professional qualification could be met by encouraging them to appear at the S.T.C. Examination conducted by the Education Department. The Indian Education Society therefore decided to start a Secondary Teachers' Training Institute at Dadar which was fast growing into a big educational centre. They had made provision for 50 students for the current year and they hoped to increase this number next year. Their expectations in this respect had been fully realised, for though they had made arrangements for only 50 students. They received 80 applications so that they had to refuse admission to a large number of applicants.

MANY LADY STUDENTS

In this connection he stated that they were glad to note that about half the number of students who were admitted were ladies. This was certainly an encouraging response to the appeal recently made by the Prime Minister of Bombay to ladies to take a greater interest in education.

Though the main object of the Institute was to prepare candidates for the S.T.C. Examination it was also proposed to give the students a good deal of practical training. He then requested Mrs. Hansa Mehta to declare the Institution open.

MRS. MEHTA'S SPEECH

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, declaring the Institute open said that she was gratified to note that the value of training of teachers was now fully recognised and institutions were being started by private agencies to meet this growing demand. Government had recently opened a Secondary Teachers' Training College at Belgaum which brought the total of such colleges to four in the Presidency. The University of Bombay had instituted a diploma in teaching and a good number of colleges, she said had opened classes to train students for the Diploma. Over and above that a number of schools had S.T.C. classes attached to them. Their institution which provided for 50 students would, therefore, substantially add to the number of teachers under training.

ADVANTAGES OF TRAINING.

This training of teachers she continued, had distinct advantages for the teachers themselves It would raise their status as it would purge the profession of people who drifted into it because they had nothing else to do. It would facilitate the task of registration of teachers which was considered to be necessary in the interests of the teaching profession, as it would help in preventing the exploitation of secondary teachers which was so very rampant to-day.

She observed that there were no two opinions with regard to the importance of training teachers. As compared to some advanced countries, their education was very defective for want of trained teachers. There had been complaints again and again about the low standard of their Secondary education. This was entirely due to the fact that their Secondary schools were not staffed by trained teachers. Any attempt, therefore, to train teachers was welcome. She congratulated the Indian Education Society for organising their Institute and for being able to secure the services of eminent educationists in the city to come and lecture to the students. She then declared the Institute open and wished it every success in its useful career.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN NAWANAGAR

The Publicity Officer of Nawanagar, in the course of a bulletin states:—

"There has been great improvement and reorganisation of Primary and Secondary Education throughout Nawanagar State. High schools are constituted on modern basis. Central training classes have been introduced for the training of teachers. Physical education is given an important place in the educational system. The cricketing youths get the opportunities of receiving instruction at the hands of famous cricketers Col. Rajkumar Shri Himatsinghji is the Scout Commissioner, and takes keen interest in its activities. Agricultural education has been introduced. Liberal scholarships are given to students who prosecute further studies in the technical schools.

In order to make education of every form, up to date, an Aeronautical School has been established at Jamnagar Aerodrome. Literacy has reached a high standard in the State. Nearly Rs. 3 lakhs are being spent every year to give liberal education to the people."

HYDERABAD ECONOMIST FOR NATIONAL PLANNING

Dr. Anwar Iqbal Qureshi Invited To Join Committee

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, (By Mail.)

Dr. Anwar Iqbal Qureshi, Professor of Economics of the Osmania University, has been invited by Prof. K. T. Shah, the Secretary of the National Planning Committee, to serve as a member of its Rural and Finance Sub-Committee.

It will be recalled that Prof. Qureshi only recently returned from Geneva, where he had been invited by the Economic Section of the League of Nations to collaborate with it in the study of agricultural credit in Europe.

The Professor possesses unique qualifications on the subject of Rural Credit and the financing of agricultural products, as he is the only Indian who has studied the subject at first hand in such countries as the United States of America, Australia, New Zealand South Africa and in Europe, particularly in the Balkans where the conditions are stated to be very similar to those obtaining in this country.—A. P.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, July 22.

	Season To Date	This Week	Season 1937/38	Week 1938
Total in sight (excluding Linters)	9,558	117	13,128	76
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding Linters)	6,505	95	5,830	68
Export from U. S. Ports	3,525	29	5,887	56
Of which to Japan	896	2	700	18
Of which to China	96	—	92	—
Of which to Great Britain	473	2	1,624	15
Of which to Germany	470	7	892	8
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. ports	—	1,947	—	2,447
Stock at U. S. interior towns	—	2,442	—	1,994
World's visible supply	—	6,929	—	7,858
Of which American cotton	—	4,828	—	5,712
Forwarded to world's mills excluding Linters	10,365	146	10,824	122
Receipts at U. S. ports	3,997	60	7,916	55

(N.B.—All in bales 000's omitted.)

Wall-Street Buying In N. Y. Cotton Market

HIGH TEMPERATURES IN WEST AND HEAVY RAINS IN EAST

Subsidy Announcements: 130 Points Expected

BOMBAY, July 22.

We learn that the export subsidy of 130 points will be announced soon by the U. S. A. Agriculture Department.

The New York Cotton Market was fairly firm on Friday under Wall-Street buying. The Stock Market was firm and reports of unfavourable weather over the Cotton Belt cheered the market.

The New York cotton market opened steady. There was trade buying of nears and foreign buying of distants which absorbed long liquidation and local selling.

There was light hedges. There was Wall-Street buying on the strength of stocks together with continued activity in textiles at advancing prices.

Some apprehension was felt over continued high temperatures in portions of the Western Belt and heavy rains in the East.

LARGE TEXTILE SALES

"Commodities were also cheerful features, Chicago wheat improving after buying on technical conditions and the need of rain in the Canadian prairies, the effect of which erased early recessions. Liverpool joined Bombay as buyer in cotton of distant months, especially July with sentiment in this market also greatly influenced by the more favourable view taken of the foreign situation. The week's sales of textiles are estimated to be 250 per cent. of production."

The export subsidy is likely to be announced now and is expected to be about 130 points. Liverpool market is short of cotton and it is feared short sellers will be forced to cover at advancing prices. Thus it appears advisable to buy Liverpool against sales in New York.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened at a rise of one point with October 8.55 which was the lowest level. Later on there was increased buying and October was quoted 8.66 which was the highest level. The market closed at a rise of 10 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices improved 10 points at 9.44c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was fairly steady with a better enquiry and closed at a rise of 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 10 points at 9.15c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 5 points with October 4.35. Prices eased with overseas advices and on general long liquidation including Bombay. The moving of hedges to October from distants uncovered stop loss orders.

Prices later rallied on trade calling and local short covering and subsidence of liquidation. The market closed at a decline of one point to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 5.23d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian ring was quiet with increased selling. Giza futures closed 7 to 8 points down with spot cotton 11 points lower at 6.35d. Uppers futures declined 7 to 8 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was easy with increased offerings. Sakels futures closed 12 to 7 points down and Ashmouni futures declined 11 to 14 points.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York October highest 8.66+12 (1.47 p.m.)

New York October lowest 8.55+01 (10.00 a.m.)

Liverpool October highest 4.36—04.

Liverpool October lowest 4.30—10.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following Cables from their New York friends:—

"Further investigation confirm probable subsidy rate about 130 points."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

NEW YORK:

Cotton trade demand nears reflected heavy business Textiles foreign interests best buyers distants advance attracter realizing some hedging but on whole contracts not plentiful weather less favourable account heavy rains east high temperatures west.

Fixing on buyers call near months foreign buying distant months European situation causing better feeling weather less favourable no pressure to sell export premium details expected during the next few days.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—General liquidation followed by straddle short covering and trade calling. Good undertone.

New York.—Possibility Washington export subsidy announcement over week-end.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., have received a telegram from their New York Office reading as follows:

"Strongly recommend buying Liverpool or straddling against New York in view probable subsidy about 130 points. Understand important spot houses will demand delivery of October Americans in Liverpool".

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Bombay, July 22.

Light to moderate rainfall in Eastern Belt and Alabama, more rain, rain expected, excessive heat continues; Western Belt much warmer.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 22.

July	4.30
August	4.59
September	—
October	4.41
November	4.35
December	4.35
January	4.35
February	4.36
March	4.37
April	4.37
May	4.38
June	4.38
July	4.38
Middling Spot	5.31

11-12 A.M. QUOTATION

Liverpool, July 22.

October	4.43
January	4.35

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 22.

October	8.64
December	8.54
January	8.40
March	8.32
May	8.23
July	8.15
Middling Spot	9.44 nominal

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 22.

October	8.77
December	8.65
January	8.51
Middling Spot	9.15 nominal

11 A.M. RANGES AND NOON CALL

New York, July 22.

October nil.
December nil.
March nil.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 22.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	3,000

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 21

Broach J/A highest 154 lowest 152 1/2 closing 153

Broach A/M highest 150 3/4 lowest 149 1/4 closing 149 5/8

Oomra July highest 150 lowest 148 1/2 closing 150

Oomra D/J highest 139 1/2 lowest 139 closing 139 1/4

Bengal July highest 121 1/2 lowest 121 1/2 closing 121 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 115 3/4 lowest 115 1/2 closing 115 1/2

Night session: Broach A/M opening 149 3/4 highest 150 1/2 lowest 149 1/2 closing 150 3/8.

Broach J/A closing 153 7/8

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 21

SAKELS—	
July	10.60—12
November	11.97—7
ASHMOUNI—	
August	9.26—11
October	9.38—12
December	9.40—14
February	9.50—13
April	9.57—12
GIZA—	
July	10.45—43
November	11.08—15
January	11.20—14
March	11.34—17

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 22

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.35—11
July	6.15—7
October	6.15—8
November	6.23—8
January	6.29—7
March	6.33—7
May	6.36—7
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.73—10
July	5.48—7
October	5.44—8
November	5.44—8
January	5.46—8
March	5.48—8
May	5.51—7

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 21.

Ready Javas	Rs. 14 4 6
Shipment July	Rs. 4 14 0
Shipment August	Rs. 5 1 0

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 22.

Linseed La Plata Hull CIF per ton 11/0/0 July sellers.

Linseed Calcutta London CIF per ton 12/5/0 July sellers.

Linseed Bombay London CIF per ton 12/11/3 July sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. CIF per ton 11/12/6 July/August sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull CIF per ton 10/17/6 July/August sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 22

Following a rise of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 151. The market opened quiet at Rs. 150/8 and there was scattered selling which depressed prices to Rs. 150/2. Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced to Rs. 151. The tone of the market was fairly steady.

Liverpool market was due to open 3 points up, but it opened 6 points higher and later was quoted 4 points up. The local market was quiet with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 150/12. The market finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:

F G M G—	
Broach J/A	Rs. 152 12 0
Broach A/M	150 2 0
Fine M G—	
Oomra July	150 12 0
Oomra D/J	140 0 0
F G M G—	
Bengal July	121 8 0
Bengal D/J	115 12 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 22.

	Extra Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
	Superfine.			
M.G.—				
Bengal U.P.	129	126	123	120
Punjab	129	126	123	120
Rajputana	132	129	126	123
Oomra				
No. 3	157	155	152	149
C.P. No. 1	168	166	163	160
C.P. No. 2	161	159	156	153
Broach				
No. 2	169	158	155	153
Punjab-				
Ame.	180	178	175	173
Surat	197	195	192	190
Rajpipla	194	192	189	187
Navsari	203	204	201	199

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 22.

Bengal Superfine	129/30
Bengal Fine	125/27
Bengal F.G.	123/24
C. P. 1	158/60
C. P. 2	154/55
Arvi	155/56
Amraoti	148/52
Ellichpur	154/55
Berar	151/52
Malkapur	48/50
Khandesh	135042
Jalna/Sailu	144/46
Burwah/Sanavad	150/52
Khandwa	150/52
Mathia F.G.	123/25
Broach	158/59
Punjab 4 F.	164/74
Punjab 289 F.	199/04
Sindh N.T.	174/76
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	183/89
Surat	194/96
Navsari	204/05
Western Farm	154/69

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 22.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	38,695		53,680
Central India	224,628		45,325
Barsi and Nagar	210	93 185	149,869
Hyderabad-Gaorani	4,471		40,322
Berar	162,718		327,318
Central Provinces	38,096		83,328
Total Oomras	219	561,797	700,642
Dholera	50	276,856	139,745
N.-W. Provinces	9,578		3,112
Rajputana	909	78,839	16,353
Sind-Punjab	607	330,678	520,752
Broach	414,716		263,564
Coompta and Dharwar	32	147,475	65,779
Westerns-Northerns	120	95,475	24,223
Cocoanada	98		23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,637		5,215
Persian			
American	3,487		177,693
Egyptian, African and Sudan	345	364,049	520,730
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	95		1,171
Total	2,373	2,285,780	2,439,202
Arrived by road to 20th. July '39	380,584		

Exports From Bombay

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Since 1st Sept. to 20th July Last year.
Europe	713	361,961	318,449
Japan and China	500	1,217,751	685,413
Coast Ports	100	32,329	59,853
Up-country by Rail		269,878	356,276
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		21,816	6,078
Total	1,313	1,843,735	1,426,069

American Cotton Figures

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales.	1938-39.	1937-38.
Receipts to date 21-7-39	4007000	7916000
Receipts Yesterday 21-7-39	15000	18000
Exports to date 21-7-39	[illegible]7000	5883000
Stock at Ports 14-7-39	[illegible]55	2462000
Stock Interior Towns 14-7-39	2480000	2021000
Stock Liverpool 14-7-39	690000	1133000
Visible Supply 14-7-39	4857000	5758000
Quantity in sight 14-7-39	9441000	*3579000
Quantity out of sight 14-7-39	10219000	10702000

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 22.

	Cwts.
Wheat	309
Linseed	376
Groundnuts	3,866
Castorseed	196
Rice	590
Myrabollams	176
Mowraseed	95
Gram	778
Joowar	1,303
Barley	421
Bajree	918

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York October Rs. 51 1/2

Broach J/A Liverpool October Rs. 36 1/2

Broach A/M New York May Rs. 45 1/2

Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 39 3/4

New York Liverpool October December 9 January 4 March 14 May 27

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 22

Yesterday London gold prices remained unchanged at shillings 148 and 6 1/2d. per ounce. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.72. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.19 at London and 4.68 1/4 at New York. London silver prices remained unchanged at 16 13/16d and forward quotation was raised 1/16d. at 16 3/8d.

India bought forward and business was small. The market was quietly steady. Later on the market was very quiet with no business. New York Spot silver was quoted 43 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 4d. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 45/11 and forward parity was Rs. 44/11. The local market was quietly steady with a restricted turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	31 1 6
Shravan delivery	37 1 6
Shravan tejimandi	0 0 9
2nd Shravan delivery	37 1 3
2nd Shravan tejimandi	0 0 9

SILVER

Ready	45 14 0
Shravan delivery	45 7 0
Shravan tejimandi	0 10 0
2nd Shravan delivery	45 2 0
2nd Shravan Tejimandi	1 7 0

Exports Of Gold

Bombay, July 22.

Bar gold and sovereigns collectively valued at Rs. 41,78,199 were exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday, July 22.

A consignment of bar gold and sovereigns valued at Rs. 14,847 was shipped for Mombassa by the S.S. "Takliwa." The S.S. "Rawalpindi" which sailed on Saturday carried seven consignments of bar gold valued Rs. 7,42,187, Rs. 445, Rs. 3,86,235, Rs. 10,59,065, Rs. 742,447, Rs. 7,34,172 and Rs. 4,98,453 for London, and one consignment of sovereigns value Rs. 348 also for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,25,42,05,286.

A consignment of silver rupees of the Government of India valued Rs. 20,000 was shipped to Dubai by the S.S. "Chakdina."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 22.

Spot	16-7/8
Forward	16-3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, July 22.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7/8

LONDON METALS

London, July 21

Copper	£43 1 3
Lead	£14 17 6
Spelter	£14 7 6
Tin	£225 0 0

Bombay Metals

LONDON MARKET

Bombay, July 22.

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£42-17-6
Standard Copper 3 months	£43-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£49/-

BOMBAY MARKET

Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 39-8-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 49-10-0

Tone:—Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 21.

August	£11-7-6
September	£11-7-6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 22.

Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	29 11 0
Highest	29 11 0
Lowest	29 8 0
Closing	29 10 0
Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	30 2 6
Highest	30 3 9
Lowest	29 10 6
Closing	29 14 0
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	27 9 6
Highest	27 12 0
Lowest	27 9 6
Closing	27 12 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	29 1 0
Highest	29 1 6
Lowest	29 1 0
Closing	29 1 3
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	29 1 0
Highest	29 6 0
Lowest	28 13 0
Closing	29 1 0
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	21 11 0
Highest	21 14 0
Lowest	21 11 0
Closing	21 14 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 21.

July	41 7/8d.
October	44 7/8d.
December	47 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 21.

	Dollars.
July	0.64
September	0.64 5/8
December	0.66 1/8

LONDON SUGAR

London, July 21

August	sh. 7

New York Sugar

New York July 21.

September	1.96
November	2.00
January	1.93
March	1.95

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 22.

Ready Javas	Rs. 14 2 0
Shipment July	Rs. 4 12 0
Shipment August	Rs. 4 15 0
Shipment Sept.	Rs. 4 15 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 22

2 3/4 p.c. 1948-52 Loan	98/6
3 1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes (Cash)	96/10
3 p.c. 1951-54 Loan	99/10
3 p.c. 1941 Bond	102/2
3 p.c 1963-65 Loan	97/12
3 1/2 p.c. 1947-50 Loan	103/10
4 p.c. 1943 Bond	107/4
4 p.c 1960-70 Loan	110/8
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	115/8
5 p.c. 1940-43 Loan	103/7

TAXFREE LOANS

3 p.c 1945/55 Loan	113/14
4 p.c. 1953-63 Mysore Loan	111/12
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore Loan	121/0

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	108/0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	107/0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	116/0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	128/0
6 p.c. K. P. T 1950	127/0

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes, on better political rumours opened strong at Rs. 96/7 for settlement improved further to Rs. 96/9/6, but profit-taking depressed rate to Rs. 96/6 to close at Rs. 96/7. Undertone: Uncertain

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 22

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to November

Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near 15/16 Nov-Feb.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept/June

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2

Bank's buying T T 285 1/4

Bank's buying D D 284 1/2

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1306

Bank's buying T T 1326

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/2

HUNGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 29 nominal

SINGAPURE—

Bank's selling D D 158 1/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 85 1/8

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/2 11/16 22nd instant

Shanghai London 0/4 7/16 22nd instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 22nd instant

Java London 8.73 22nd instant

New York London 4.68.25 21st instant

London New York 4.68.19 21st instant

London Paris 176.72 21st instant

London Italy 89.03 21st instant

London Belgium 27.56 5/8 21st instant

London Switzerland 20.75 5/8 21st instant

London Berlin 11.66 3/4 21st instant

London Stockholm 19.41 21st instant

London Amsterdam 8.75 1/4 21st instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady. Dull.

Gold £7-8-6 1/2 20th instant

Gold £7-8-6 1/2 21st instant

Silver London Ready 16 13/16 20th instant

Silver London Ready 16 13/16 21st instant

Silver London Forward 16 5/16 20th instant

Silver London Forward 16 3/8 21st instant

Silver New York Ready 35 20th instant

Silver New York Ready 35 21st instant

London discounts 3 months 25/32 per cent 20th instant

London discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 21st instant

London discounts 6 months 1 3/8 per cent 20th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 3/8 per cent 21st instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

3 Months 3/4 per cent.

6 Months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Very easy.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, July 22.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 96, October 96, December 96.

Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 108, October 106, December 108-8-0.

Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 138, October 139, December 139.

Yarn No. 40s August 212, October 212, December 212.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 22.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.26
Paris	176.72
Berlin	11.66-1/2
Madrid	42.75
Montreal	4.68-11/16
Amsterdam	8.73-7/8
Brussels	27.55-1/2
Milan	89.03
Berne	20.74-1/4
Copenhagen	22.40
Stockholm	19.40-5/8
Oslo	19.90-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 22.

Rozario Santa Fe 18 August/September sellers.

Barletta Russo unquoted.

South Australian unquoted.

LINSEED OILS

London, July 22.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 23/4-1/2 August sellers.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 22/10-1/2 October/December sellers.

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 22.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. closed.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, July 22.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality unchanged.

Collapse In Cotton Mill Shares

TATA STEELS BARELY STEADY

Operators Unwilling To Follow Wall-Street Firmness

BOMBAY, July 22.

The action of the Local Share Bazar clearly indicates that professional operators have no intention to have constructive interest despite further rise in Wall Street Market. Cotton Mill Shares collapsed and others eased off from steady opening levels.

Yesterday the Wall Street Market was more active and closed firm after a larger turnover with a more favourable view of the European and Far Eastern political situation. U.S. Steel Shares advanced 2 1/4 at 51 3/4 and Anaconda Coppers gained 5/8 at 26 3/4. General Motors gained 1 point at 47 3/4 dollars.

The local market seems to have stabilised and with utter absence of outside business, professional operators are satisfied to secure small profits as they accrue on either side. The market is entirely under the influence of professional operators who are much afraid of going against their competitors and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range.

The European political situation does not seem to take a serious turn while the agreement on the term of reference for the arbitration regarding Jamshedpur labour dispute will have favourable effect.

But the market is not inclined to follow up on the buying side. With the first sharp rise in Wall Street, in the local market Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1,395 and to-day with U.S. Steel Shares at a new high level, Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1,365.

This irregularity is bound to be adjusted in due course and we believe the local market technically very healthy and those who have courage to hold will do well to buy on weak markets.

The Market sentiment is divided but this does not mean that we have an artificial price structure. If there be no long interest in the market, it ensures that there can be no long liquidation.

The market may remain quite for some time but if the rise in America is carried further, the local market will have to respond. Any way it cannot decline.

The industrial outlook of this country cannot be compared with the United States of America in general. Our Steel industry is passing through satisfactory State but textile industry is losing ground. This does not mean that Steel Shares can decline in sympathy with Cotton Mill Shares.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,375 and there being no demand prices declined to Rs. 1,365. At this level, there was some buying and prices improved to Rs. 1,375 but renewed selling appeared with decline in Cotton Mill Shares and Dfds. closed at Rs. 1,365.

Cotton Mill Shares were hammered down again to-day and Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 720. The market takes a gloomy view following yesterday's remarks of the Vice-President at the annual general meeting.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 22.

100	Ahmed. Advance	257 8
100	BOM. DYEING	720 0
100	CENTURY	198 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	197 0
100	COLABA	108 0
100	Coorla	84 0
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	285 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 4 3
100	Finlay	90 0
100	GOKAK	130 0
1,000	Hindustan	1675 0
100	Indore	35 0
100	Khatau	83 4
100	KOHINOOR	210 8
250	Laxmi	415 0
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	110 4
250	Model	40 0
50	MYSORE	87 4
100	NEW GREAT	171 0
100	Oosmanshahi	41 0
100	PHOENIX	226 4
25	SASSOON SILK	63 0
1,000	Sholapur	2,700 0
50	SIMPLEX	65 4
1,000	SWADESHI	195 8
100	SWAN	87 0
500	Vishnu	1,020 0
1,000	Westerns	850 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	108 0
25-50	CENTRAL	34 12
500	Imperial	1,520 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	376 14
50-100	India	146 4
100	Reserve Bank	111 8
5	Union	5 14

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	128 4

INSURANCE

100	Empire	666 4
15-100	Jupiter	13 9
20	Mercantile	52 4
16-75	New India	37 4
200	Oriental	4,425 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 1

ELECTRIC

100	Ahd. Old	143 2
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,461 4
10	Ajmer	11 8
50	BOMBAY TRAM	129 8
100	Bombay Suburban	160 10
10	Broach	10 11
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	190 0
100	Surat	157 8
100	TATA HYDRO	153 8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,263 12

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	1,000 0
100	C. Province	100 8
100	Dh. Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	101 8
100	Mandra Bhon	99 0
100	Pachora Jamner	87 0
100	Sara Serajganj	102 12
500	Tapti Valley	780 0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	5 3
2sh.	Indian Copper	1 10
10	Indian Iron and Steel	24 14
10	SHIVRAJPUR	33 12
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,365 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	283 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	356 0
10	Air Service	7 4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	174 6
200	Bombay Safe Dep	668 12
250	BOMBAY STEAM	262 8
125	B. BURMA	474 0
50	B. BURMA CONTRY.	168 2
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-5-9
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87 0
100	IND. BLEACHING	83 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	44 3
100	I. Radio Defd.	347 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 22

Bombay Dyeing (730) 735 731 725 720

Century (202) 203 200 196

Central India (201) 202/8 201 198/8 196 197

Kohinoor (214/8) 216 215 214 212 211 210/8

New Great (178) 180 174 172 171

Simplex (65/12) 66 65/12 65/4

Swadeshi (200) 202 200 201 197/8 195/8

Associated Cement (128) 129/12 128/4 129/8 128/4

Andhra (1457/8) 1457 1460 1451

Tram Ord (129/4) 129/8

Tata Hydro (153/8) 153/8

Tata Power (1265) 1267 1272 1270 1272 1267 1270 1268

T Steel Defd (1350) 1375 1372 1376 1367 1373 1365

T Steel Ord (282) 285 284 283/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (163/2) 163/12 164 163/12

Bellapur (174/8) 174/8 175 172 173/8 173

B Steam (262/8) 262/8

B Burma (475) 478 480 478 479 476 474

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 21

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
American Power and Light 5 p.c. Pfd	37
Electric Bond and Share Common	8 7/8
Electric Bond and Share 5 p.c. Pfd	59
American Tel and Tel	165
Western Union Telegraph	25 1/2
New York Central R R	15 3/4
Union Pacific	99
Union Carbon and Carbide	83
National Dairy	17 3/4
National Cash Register	20 1/2
Amrex Corporation	23
Texas Corporation	37
Chesapeake and Ohio	36
Woolworth	49
Sears Roebuck	80
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	13
Lockheeds	28
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	53
United States Steel	51 3/4
Bethlehem Steel	62
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	109
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	19
Crucible Steel	32
Republic Steel	18
Anaconda Copper Mining	26 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	49 7/8
Chrysler Motors	82
General Motors	47 3/4
General Electric	38
Socony	11 3/4
Consolidated Oil	7 1/2
Chase National Bank	33
National City Bank of N Y	25 3/4
Loews	46 1/2
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 p.c. 1961	87
4 per cent Delaware Hudson 1943	59

Turnover 12,50,000 shares. General outlook favours higher prices.

100	I. Radio Ord.	353 12
100	Port Canning	72 12
30	PREMIER CON.	70 8
15	Scindia	18 3
25	Tata Oil Mill	35 0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,480 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	296 4
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	78 12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	110 4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	98 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152 6
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1,585 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163 12
7	p.c. Vishnu	655 0

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 12
7	p.c Sholapur	78 6
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 6

(Capital letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

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IT PROTECTS SKIN LEAVING IT SMOOTH, COOL AND REFRESHED AFTER SHAVE.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 24, 1939

SERVA

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Stage Set To Launch Prohibition

ELABORATE PROGRAMME FOR AUGUST 1

No Truth In Canard About Gilder's Resignation

BOMBAY, Sunday.

AN elaborate programme by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in full collaboration with Prohibition Propaganda Board of the Government of Bombay, has been arranged for August 1, when Bombay City and Suburbs will go dry.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, it is understood, will take a leading part on the day's programme.

The B.P.C.C. has arranged a Flag Salutation ceremony at Chowpatty in the morning. At 9 a.m., the Prime Minister and other Ministers will inspect the Prohibition Guards at the Gowalia Tank Maidan. In the afternoon a procession will start from the Congress House and end at the Esplanade Maidan where a meeting will be held. It will be addressed by prominent Congress leaders. A procession of workers will also start from Parel and will terminate at Esplanade Maidan. There will also be two other processions of women and Muslims. All the processions will converge at the Esplanade Maidan.

Over 80 volunteer organisations and about 400 other associations have intimated their desire to join the procession and the meeting. Nearly 5,000 athletes from the different gymnasiums in the city are also prepared to join the demonstrations. The student community is confidently expected to contribute its quota for the success of the day's proceedings and it is thought likely that a public holiday will be declared on the day.

With regard to the publication of a story in a local weekly that the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health, is contemplating resignation from the Government and that he is likely to visit Europe for medical attention, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, who was in Bombay, interviewed, said:—

"It is simply a canard. There is no such suggestion before the Government. This seems to be a last-minute attempt on the part of the Anti-Prohibitionists to create doubts in the minds of the people."

According to a responsible Government spokesman, any act calculated to frustrate the Bombay Government's Prohibition plans will, from August 1, be liable to action under the amended Abkari Act and, therefore, these activities must cease from that date.

Revised "pucca" rules for holding permits by clubs and hotels dealing in and selling liquor are understood to be ready now. Finishing touches will be given and those rules will be made public in a day or two.

Reports appearing in the same local weekly about the revised rules, it is authoritatively learnt, are not correct.

CONGREGATIONAL PRAYERS AGAINST PROHIBITION

On Saturday evening, a Parsi congregation, led by Dastur Kaikushru Mahiar Kutur Dastur Darab Pahlon, the Head Priest of the Wadiaji fire temple, offered prayers. They invoked the Holy "Ahura Mazda" to give them His blessings and save them from the calamity that about to befall them as a result of the inauguration of Prohibition. The prayer meeting was convened by the Parsi Federal Council to protest against the Prohibition policy of the Bombay Government. It is stated that the meeting of this description was held for the first time since the advent of the Parsis in India some 1,300 years ago. Similar congregations were held throughout the country.

LABOUR STRIKE TO BEGIN ON 27TH JULY?

CAWNPORE, July 20.

The Mazdoor Sabha has decided to start the strike from 27th July in the J. K. Jute Mills. It may be recalled that there were some disputes between the employers and the labourers. The matter was referred to the Labour Commissioner and the matter was decided in favour of the labourers. The employers did not pay any attention to it, and they issued a notice that the mills will be closed for an indefinite period. Therefore the labours have decided to strike.

BHOPATKAR IN JAIL

POONA, July 22.

Mrs. Bhopatkar had recently an interview with Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar who is undergoing imprisonment in Aurangabad jail in connection with Arya Satyagraha. Mr. Bhopatkar has lost 30 lbs. in weight.—United Press.

FOREIGNERS IN BHAVNAGAR

Measure On Lines Of Br. Indian Act For Registration

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail)

By a special notification No. 28 of 1939 published in a State Gazette, Extraordinary, a law with a view to provide for the registration of foreigners in the Bhavnagar State on the lines of British India Act No. 16 of 1939 has been enacted from the 1st of this month. The whole Act known as the Registration of the Foreigners Act 1939 (of British India) is published and it is further notified that wherever the words "British India" and "Government" occur, the words "Bhavnagar State" and "Bhavnagar Darbar" should be read.

The Superintendent of Police, is appointed as the registration officer and the Political Agents, Eastern Kathiawad Agency, as the Provincial Officer for the State.

ASSESSORS NOMINATED

Extraordinary Gazette of the 4th instant publishes the list of the new assessors for the session court of the Bhavnagar city. The total number of the assessors is 355.

MODERN BALMANDIR

It has been almost finally decided to start a Balmandir on modern lines in memory of the late Sjt. Gijubhai, the founder of the Dakshinamurti Balmandir. The only question to be now decided is the place where such a Balmandir should be started.

RAIN

The present break after about 10 inches of rain is very much welcomed by the farmers who are busy sowing their fields. The sowing operation will be finished within 4-5 days when if it rains half the battle for the crops is won.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER RETIRES

Mr. Himatbhai, Revenue Commissioner, retires after serving the State for 30 years. Mr. Himatbhai joined the Revenue Department as an ordinary Thandar and rose to his present position by his able work. He went yesterday to his native place in Gujarat. He was given a hearty send off by his friends and officers of the State. Mr. Gajanan Bhatt, formerly Director of Education, Bhavnagar State, succeeds Mr. Himatbhai. This step of the State is publicly criticised as the Assistant Revenue Officer was not given a chance which he, in the usual course deserved.

Motor Strike Affects Gokak

(From Our Correspondent)

GOKAK, (By Mail)

The general motor strike of Belgaum has affected this place very much and all traffic has ceased. The floods in the two rivers, Ghataprabha and Markendeya have added to the difficulties of transport.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Warty resolved that a class should be opened in the premises of the High School for the illiterate peons and employees of the Government, Municipal, and other bodies in the town to begin with.

PROHIBITION PROBLEMS

Asiatics And Non-Asiatics In Hotels And Mixed Clubs:

POONA, July 23.

The story of impending alterations in licences for liquor to be issued to hotels and mixed clubs published in a certain section of the Bombay Press is discounted in the Ministerial circles here.

It is true that Government feel that there should not be any difference between Indians and non-Indians in hotels and clubs, but they feel as strongly as ever that, in the matter of supply of liquor, Indians cannot claim it as a matter of privilege since non-Asiatics alone are accustomed to have it.

The "United Press" definitely understands that the question of modification of licence rules respecting hotels and mixed clubs was not at all raised by the two Ministers in charge of the Prohibition programme when they were here in the middle of last week.

The report of the contemplated resignation of the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Excise and Public Health, is also stated to be without any foundation.—United Press.

NIZAM'S REFORMS CRITICISED

Madras Leader Says 'Civil Liberty' That Is Granted Is A Mockery

MADRAS, July 22.

"The Hyderabad reform proposals are reactionary and will not be acceptable even to men of moderate views", observed Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, M.L.A. (Central), in the course of an interview to the Press.

Though the Muslims had been given weightage the reforms, he was sure, would not satisfy even that community.

"Urdu", he added, "is the all-India language and, therefore there could be no quarrel about its being the State language in Hyderabad. But no one can fail to note that equal importance, if not the greatest importance, has not been attached to Telugu, which is spoken by about 50 per cent of the population".

"The grant of civil liberties is a mockery", Mr. Mudaliar concluded, "it is neither civil nor liberty".—United Press.

EDUCATED U. P. JOBLESS

Govt. Grants To Begin Industrial Undertakings

LUCKNOW, July 22.

That the United Provinces Government is fully alive to the need of relieving unemployment among the educated is indicated by the fact that it has provided Rs. 1,40,000 to be distributed as grants to educated youngmen of the Province, who have enough enterprise to begin industrial and other undertakings. The Director of Industries is entertaining applications in this connection.

Last year a sum of Rs. 79,185 was sanctioned to 108 youths to take up industrial vocation. A sum of Rs. 9,235 has so far been given this year from the current Budget.

These grants are given to industries like wood work, leather work, dyeing, printing, fruit preservation, embroidery, button making and safety razor production.—United Press.

WHY PROTECTION FOR STATES?

Dr. Kitchlew Condemns 'Punjab Ministry's Action

LAHORE, July 21.

Strong condemnation of the Unionist Ministry for promulgating the Indian States' Protection Act in connection with the Dhami State firing incident is made by Dr. Saifud-din Kitchlew, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, in the course of a statement to the Press appealing for the observance of July 23 to protest against repression in some of the States of the Punjab.

He declares that fellow Indians cannot be silent spectators without courting ignominy and adds that they must assure comrades in these States that they should always stand by them through thick and thin.

In this connection he appeals to the country to pass resolutions condemning the Unionist Ministry and the repressive policy of the Malerkotla Durbar and further congratulating the victims of the Dhami Firing, at public meetings to be held on July 23.—United Press.

FIGHT BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS

(From Our Correspondent)

UNAO, (By Mail).

It is learnt that about 150 landlords and their men came to attack the tenants who also assembled in a village in Hasanganj Tehsil in Unao and a fight ensued and many persons on both the sides were injured. Three persons of the Zamindar's party are lying in precarious condition and 18 tenants have been arrested so far but none of the other side. The arrested persons have been released on bail.

Karachi Water Supply Scheme

KARACHI, July 22.

It is learned that with a view to solving the question for water supply for Karachi city, the Ways and Means Committee has recommended to the Corporation to start an immediate survey of the Indus scheme and engage staff estimated to cost the Corporation nearly Rs. 1,50,000.

In this connection it is further learned that the Government have sanctioned a high pressure scheme, by which water would be available at a height of even 60 feet in the city without its being pumped and which is estimated to cost nearly Rs. 27,00,000.—United Press.

Janaki Bajaj In Shekawati

JAIPUR, July 22.

Shrimati Janaki Devi, wife of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, accompanied by her daughter and Messrs. Radhakrishna Bajaj and Srinivas Bagarka, left Jaipur yesterday on a tour of the Shekawati district. She will visit Lazmangarh, Ramgarh, Fatehpur and other places.—United Press.

ORGANISE, UNITE AND BE STRONG

Jawahar's Exhortation To Estate Labour In Ceylon

75,000 LINE UP TO WELCOME GREAT LEADER

COLOMBO, July 23.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived at 23-30 last night after a two-day tour in Kandy and outstations. He was accorded the same enthusiastic welcome in Thalawawalle as at Hatton where he was introduced to the people by Mr. S. P. Vythilingam, Member of the State Council for Thalawakalle.

Though he was programmed to return to Colombo early, crowds assembled in various parts of the route and Pandit Nehru had to get down and speak a few words to them. He returned four hours late. He is addressing a mass meeting this evening here.

HATTON, July 22.

What may be described as the culmination of the remarkable welcome Ceylon accorded to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was witnessed this afternoon when motoring along the winding roads through upcountry tea estates. Climbing higher and higher through a maze of green to a level four to five thousand feet he arrived in Hatton this afternoon and was met by a gathering of 75,000 Indian labourers. Perched on the sides of mountainous hills or squatting on the sides of the road, labourers demonstrated their enthusiasm all along the route.

At Hatton Mr. K. Natesa Iyer, State Councillor for Hatton, led a huge gathering of Indian labourers to give Pandit Nehru a welcome and presented him with an address.

Pandit Nehru in a short speech declared that India would not forget the thousands of Indians abroad in whatever parts of the world they may be. India was aware of the difficulties of the problems facing them and was striving to protect them. But India herself was in the midst of a great struggle. India wanted to be strong and had set before herself the ideal of "Purna Swaraj." "Purna Swaraj has no meaning if Indians at home and abroad remain poor, miserable and exploited. We want to put down poverty and exploitation. Every Indian, wherever he is, whatever his religion and whatever his province, —we want him to be better, stronger and worthy of carrying the Indian traditions forward."

Pandit Nehru described how India was now fully organised by the great organisation of the Congress and how it was growing from strength to strength. The time would come when the strong arm of India would reach every corner of the world where Indians lived and worked and protect them with her strength. But he wanted them to organise themselves and make themselves strong by their unity. They should follow their leaders (though some of them may show weakness) and organise themselves so that they had means of education and other means of progress, so that their children in future should not remain always toiling, serving and subjected but take their legitimate part in higher paths of life. Pandit Nehru emphasised that those who managed estates where large population lived must not obstruct the growth of organisations among them. These organisations were bound to grow, and if suppressed, would grow in some perverted form. It was better for all if they grew naturally in goodwill.

Concluding he urged that those who settled in this country must regard Ceylon as their home and work in friendship and concord with the people of this country.—A.P.

JAWAHAR TO BROADCAST FAREWELL ADDRESS

COLOMBO, July 23.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is broadcasting a farewell address at 7 p.m. this evening.—A.P.

SIR SIKANDER HYAT'S FEDERATION SCHEME

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

Sir Muhammad Yakub, Sir Yamin Khan, Sir A. H. Ghaznavi and Sir Shafa'at Ahmad Khan are, it is understood, contemplating the organising of a deputation of those Muslim leaders who are not committed to Mr. Jinnah's anti-Federationist policy to the Viceroy.

The purpose of the deputation, it is learnt, is to request His Excellency to grant such safeguards as would induce them to accept the Federal scheme.

The necessity of demanding safe-guards in addition to those provided in the present Act, according to the organisers of the deputation, has arisen because the Muslim minority interests in the Congress Provinces are not being adequately protected.

In the meantime, it is expected that Sir Sikander Hyat Khan is going to release his alternative scheme of Federation. An outstanding feature of the Punjab Premier's scheme is reported to be the transfer of a larger measure of power to the units from the Centre. According to indications available here, his scheme assigns to the Centre the functions relating to foreign affairs, defence, tariffs, communications and the currency, all other functions being transferred to the units.

It is said that Sir Sikander Hyat Khan's scheme has been designed to meet the points of view not only of the minority communities but also of the Princes and commercial interests. The Jam Sahib who arrived in Simla to-day saw Sir Sikander and discussed with him this scheme.—"Pioneer."

TELEGRAM TO HYDARI

Gupta-Mahatma Meeting And Its Sequel

ABBOTABAD, July 22.

After meeting Mahatma Gandhi, it is learned, that Hon. Mr. Gupta has sent to-day a long telegram to Sir Akbar Hydari, Premier of Hyderabad on the Aryan Satyagraha issue. Both Mr. Gupta and Lala Deshbandhu left for Delhi to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Aryan League.—United Press.

Retrenchment And Increase Of Work In Offices

RANCHI, July 22.

The Government of Bihar are, it is understood, going to appoint a committee shortly to inquire into the increase of work in the district offices and the subordinate offices in Bihar.

This step is being taken in accordance with the recommendation of the Bihar Retrenchment Committee.—United Press.

Hyderabad Contradiction

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) July 21

Enquiries made in reliable circles elicit that a recent statement appearing in a Delhi newspaper that Hyderabad is the most important of the States to accede after the blessings of the Nizam to the Bombay Conference is entirely unfounded.

CHARLIE CHAN

I HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THIS!
YOU CANNOT DENY PROOF MR. SNEED!
ROGER CRANE MADE MANY BAD INVESTMENTS! STOCKS I FOUND IN HIS HOUSE ARE POSITIVE PROOF! ALSO, LETTERS FROM YOU!
YOU STUPID FOOL!
IT IS YOU WHO HOLDS SWORD OVER CRANE'S HEAD! YOU WHO COMMAND HIM BECAUSE YOU ARE STRONG AND HE IS WEAK!
THAT'S TRUE! THAT'S TRUE! I WASN'T DOING IT FOR MYSELF! HE'S TO BLAME! HE FORCED ME TO MAKE YOU LOSE THE MINE SO HE COULD GET IT!
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